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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1164

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INTERNATIONAL

WEST EUROPE RESISTS U.S. ANTIDETENTE MOVES

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 24, 12-18 Jun 81 p 1

Editorial: "West Europeans Are Against the Dictates of the United States"

Excerpts Disastrous Intentions

The peace in which the peoples of the European continent have been living for nearly 40 years is the best memorial to those who died in the battle against fascism. But stormclouds are now thickening over the peace in Europe. Millions of people on the continent have been gripped by mounting anxiety. This anxiety is well-founded. It has been aroused by the openly militarist, inflammatory course of Washington, which is persistently attempting to turn the development of events on the continent in the direction of irreparable catastrophe, a so-called "limited" nuclear war. The political stand of a number of governments in West Europe also is arousing anxiety among the people. Notwithstanding the will of their own peoples, they unconditionally support the adventurist plans and actions of Washington.

But to American political and military figures, West Europe, with its maximum population density, the custodian of man's inimitable creations of labor and intelligence and unique culture—this is above all a convenient springboard for aggressive military actions against the socialist world. For them West Europe, the entire continent as a whole, is a territory where they intend to crush the approximate parity in arms between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, between the USSR and the United States, and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. They reject the constructive proposal of the USSR to freeze in a quantitative and qualitative relationship the existing level of medium-range missiles and nuclear weapons of NATO and the USSR, including the forward-based nuclear weapons of the United States in this region. By planning to locate on West European soil a new generation of nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR, Washington is turning its allies into its hostages—into the inevitable target for a response strike.

Washington has chosen West Europe as the arena to give battle to the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente which led to such ponderable and positive results on the continent in the 1970's. The American government crudely disregards

the West Europeans' hopes for a continuation of this process, the only reasonable one possible for international development. For the population of Western Europe, detente has become a way of life in a definite sense.

For the residents of West Europe detente means stable relations being developed with confidence in the trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural fields among states with different social systems. Many West Europeans say with much uneasiness that the unrestrained arms race being dictated by Washington has as its aim not only to undermine detente and stop contacts with the eastern part of the continent. Washington's aim also is to wear down its partners economically, to weaken their ability to compete. The conviction is growing in West Europe that the arms buildup and the placement of new American nuclear missiles will not strengthen the security of their countries, but will lead inevitably to aggravation of economic tension and deterioration in the workers' standard of living.

The impetuosity and brazenness with which the U.S. Government thrusts new nuclear missiles and a new round of the arms race on West Europe reflect the well-thought-out and self-seeking policy of the powerful military monopolies which are financing the attack against detente.

Public Resistance

But the high-handed pressure being brought to bear by Washington on West Europe in the matter of the nuclear rearmament of NATO also reflects the nervousness of the American ruling clique. It is frightened by the intensifying resistance of wide sections of the public of West European states to the placement in West Europe of winged missiles and the "Pershing-2," and to the buildup in the arms race for years to come. They can talk as much as they want in the White House about "shrill voices," "pacifism," "neutralism" and "anti-Americanism," meaning the antiwar movement. But after all, the fact is that the matter concerns resistance by peoples who do not want to be "cannon fodder" for the Pentagon. The matter concerns a decisive protest against the land of West Europe becoming a theater for military actions, an arena for conducting the American "limited" nuclear war, which at its very beginning would mean the annihilation of European civilization.

8936

CSO: 1807/128

INTERNATIONAL

NEED TO PROTECT YOUTH FROM WEST'S DISINFORMATION

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by A. Yefremov: "In the Battle for Truth, for Minds..."]

[Excerpts] Now mankind has encountered the elevation of lies, slander and deception to the rank of state policy by imperialism. The ruling classes of the West, primarily the United States, have created a powerful industry of total disinformation and falsification.

The industry of lies "produces" myths of two types: for internal consumption, myths are fabricated which cast slurs upon the life of the peoples of socialist countries (military threat, lack of rights, and others), and for external consumption—for export, so to speak, myths are produced which whitewash capitalist activities, giving a cosmetic gloss to the appearance of the Western world.

Both myths have to be exposed. Exposed continually.

Book publishing houses are performing exceptionally important work in this regard.

Understanding of the breadth of inquiries from the young reader by the publishing house attracts interest in the books of "Molodaya Gvardiya." Hence the variety of genres of journalistic dialog—from a pocket-size operative pamphlet with a soft cover to major scientific research. Among the latter I want first of all to name the monograph "TsRU protiv SSSR" [The CIA Against the USSR] by N. N. Yakovlev, and a book just published, "Chuzhiye golosa v efire" [Foreign Voices on the Air], by B. Bannov and G. Vachnadze.

Dozens and hundreds of proofs furnished in the books cited and other editions of "Molodaya Gvardiya" leave no room for doubts that the "psychological war" unleashed against our country is being conducted not so much through propaganda as subversive methods under the direct patronage of the intelligence services.

It goes without saying that an offensive, but alas, correct impression is being created for the professional honor of the journalistic department that many American reporters, after "serving" in our country and returning home, begin competing to see who can outdo the other in spewing forth complete ignorance. Keen journalistic reportage on this "competition" is contained in the book "Avgury iz Novogo i Starogo Sveta" [Soothsayers from the New and the Old World] by A. Belyayev.

In this regard, I would like to mention the subjects of the counterpropaganda editions of "Molodaya Gvardiya." What has been published is good. It also is good that much has been published. But I would like to see more effective and smaller issues aimed directly at the young reader. And the principal task facing a book for youth is to give a true and persuasive picture of the crisis condition of life for youth in capitalist countries and to show the hopelessness of young people's destinies. Clearly, such a book cannot be written in banal, dry language. Success is guaranteed by an author's rich style, intensity of feelings, and ability to make use of sarcasm and the grotesque. Such success deservedly has come to the new journalistic "journey" by the well-known journalist and internationalist M. Sturua, "S Potomaka na Missisipi" /From the Potomac to the Mississippi/.

The ideological enemy is intentionally and persistently carrying the ideological duel over to the sphere of services, to the market for youths' fashions, and to the discotheque. He is sparing neither efforts nor means to impress and prove that Western attire is "more attractive," that Western "discs" are more deafening, and so forth.

It is clear that solutions should be sought in the coordinated work of many elements both in the field of goods produced to meet the youth demand and in the field of musical propaganda. But what can a publishing house for youth do? Primarily publish more books devoted to education of authentic taste in clothing, music, and the way of life, and contempt for blind imitation and standardization, and to advance true criteria for evaluating that turbid stream of "mass culture" which emanates from the West. It is very important that educators of youth be no worse informed than those being educated in those fields of culture which are particularly attractive to youth.

8936

CSO: 1807/128

NATIONAL

MORE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS NEEDED IN RURAL AREAS

Kiev RAYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Oleksandr Yahol'nyk: "Rural Economist"]

[Text] The chairman of the May Day Kolkhoz in Snyatynskiy Rayon, Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast, twice Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu. T. Lychuk, likes to say: "A person becomes rich not through great income but through small expenditures." Yustyn Todorovych even asked an amateur artist to prepare a poster bearing these words and hung it in a prominent place in his office.

Of course wise manager Lychuk is well aware of the one-sidedness of this expression, for the farm he heads is famous precisely for its high income. As a knowledgeable economist, however, he cannot help but see the profound content in this saying.

A recently issued CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Intensification of Work on Economics and Efficient Utilization of Raw Materials, Fuel-Energy and Other Resources," states: "The course taken by the party toward improving the efficiency and intensification of the economy aims at production results increasing more rapidly than outlays on production and on achieving more with fewer resources."

The kolkhoz and sovkhoz economist is positioned, one might say, on the front lines of the struggle for efficiency in the village, for the nerve endings of all branches converge on him, and it is he who has the opportunity to specify optimal variants of production specialization and concentration and key points of application of funds and resources. At the same time he also performs an "everyday" function — he keeps watch on the cost of producing a kilogram of milk and bread, the return on a minute of labor, a quintal of fertilizer or kilowatt hour of electricity, and he teaches people to have a thrifty attitude toward the people's pursestrings. Precisely such traits are characteristic of the economic service of the Kolkhoz imeni Suvorov in Novoselitskiy Rayon, Chernovitskaya Oblast, which for two decades now has been headed by a person who truly loves her profession — Hafiya Ivanivna Yefemiy. Thanks to her enthusiasm, energy and experience, the best public economic analysis office in the oblast has been established, scientific-practical conferences are held on a regular basis, and information leaflets and economic bulletins are put out and distributed in the livestock units and work brigades; a shop structure and factor analysis have been adopted on the kolkhoz. All new developments of value in economic practices are quickly adopted here. Therefore the farm is steadily improving, year by year, in its socioeconomic development.

There are many such examples.

Very often, however, one hears complaints about the economic service.

"The more equipment, the more complex production processes become," stated M. P. Korbutyak, first secretary of the Galichskiy Rayon Party Committee in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast, "and the more intensive the flow of information which one must assimilate in order to make the right decisions. And at the present time economists are receiving little assistance in this. You instruct someone to analyze the structure of production costs and you are not sure whether this will be accomplished on schedule and with good quality...."

Such statements are no rarity. And we must add that they are not without basis. It is true that many economists lack efficiency, competence, a sense of the new, and the ability to assess a given production situation from the standpoint of economic effectiveness. Hence we have formalism in organization of cost-accounting subdivisions, economic analysis offices and balance-sheet commissions, a superficial approach in summing up the results of financial-economic activities of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and determination of the reasons for poor return on capital, as well as serious oversights in the activities of certain farms and entire regions.

Here is an example. In the 10th Five-Year Plan the average annual value of the fixed assets of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast increased by 64 percent, while average annual gross output increased by only 14 percent. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan 68 rubles worth of gross output was produced per hundred rubles in fixed assets, while in the 10th Five-Year Plan the figure was only 47.4 rubles. Labor productivity is declining on many farms, and profitability is worsening.

Why is the level of production not in keeping with capital investment in agriculture? What is due to objective causes and what is due to errors of omission by specific executants and miscalculations in organizational matters? Economists should closely examine and investigate these processes, to gain an understanding of trends which have developed or are developing in the economy, and to find "cures" to correct the situation.

Is it only a matter of their conscientiousness? Let us bear in mind the fact that the economist is a comparatively new figure on the farm. In its initial stages of development, the agricultural economic service frequently focused on ordinary office work.

Of course today the situation has changed in many places. Some places they have even bought economists office equipment, since this is the latest fad. It is a pity, however, that the abacus has been replaced by modern calculators, while an incorrect understanding of the essence of economic work has remained.

"Our primary task," states N. O. Holovchak, chief economist on the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Galichskiy Rayon, "is to improve the economic mechanism, to improve planning, to adopt cost accounting, and yet we spend days on end collecting and putting together progress reports, information sheets, memoranda and summary reports."

"We have calculated," adds Z. P. Dashavets', deputy chief of the Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration, "that purely office tasks take up more than 40 percent of an economist's working hours."

It is said that Julius Caesar was able to do three different things at once. Some economists have even outdone this ancient Roman. for they are compelled at practically one and the same moment to write an information update while at the same time performing the functions of typist, obtain data over the phone for their next report, and immediately transmit this information to higher authorities.... And in addition he must drive out into the rayon (a specialist with a college degree!) and deliver statistics, and disseminate among the production sections bulletins containing the performance results of the previous day.... A Jack-of-all-trades! But the specialists are not happy about this diversity of activity.

Recently a number of new services have been established in the rayon agricultural administrations -- dispatcher, scientific organization of labor, legal, and state agricultural technical supervision. Now chief safety engineer positions are being introduced. These "staff holes" are frequently patched at the expense of the economic service. In some rayons things have even gone so far that this service is in the person of the service chief alone. Things are not much better as regards this matter at the higher level -- in the oblast agricultural administrations.

Under the circumstances, how can one do analytical work on a regular and systematic basis, and how can one master the finer points of one's job? One can only guess how many cracks in the economy of farms have developed because of this, and how many incorrect decisions and unsubstantiated organizational-technical measures have been adopted!

There is also a social aspect to this problem in addition to the economic aspect. A questionnaire was distributed at the schools of one of the rayons in Khmel'nitskaya Oblast, asking the question "What do you want to be when you grow up?" Hundreds of career choices were named in the pupils' replies, including agricultural professions. Even such rare ones as engineer-animal specialist and microbiologist. But nobody chose economist-planner or accountant. These professions evidently did not enter into the future plans of the 10th-grade pupils. Their explanation: "No prestige."

And yet agriculture is perhaps in greatest need of these specialists. And frequently there is a shortage of economists not because few are being turned out by our higher educational institutions but because they fail to remain in their jobs. Obviously not every specialist will agree to copy papers day after day! Sometimes persons without suitable training are employed as chief economists. Model regulations state that "specialists with a higher or, in exceptional cases, with secondary economics education and appropriate practical experience shall be employed" for such positions. In actual fact, however, only 106 of the chief kolkhoz economists in Chernovitskaya Oblast, for example, possess a higher education, that is, somewhat more than one half. In many cases the reins of agricultural economics are in the hands of individuals who have a rather vague idea of how and where to guide the economic "cart."

And many organizational foulups occur! Countless problems occur because economists have little knowledge of progress in achieving cost-accountability targets. In the meantime the economic service indeed plans and communicates them to the executing individuals, while calculations are performed by ...the accounting office and employing quite different methods. The performance results of the cost-accountable subdivisions reach the kolkhoz or sovkhoz manager's desk between the 25th and 30th of the following month, when for all practical purposes it is too late to make corrections and adjustments.

Documentation on labor record keeping and wages is also handled by two agencies: the accounting office keeps records and figures on labor expenditures, while supervision of payroll fund disbursements is handled by the chief economist and race setter, although their signatures do not appear on these documents. How do they exercise oversight? Symbolically?

The economist's signature is also lacking on bank documents pertaining to financing capital investment. Just try to put an end to those overexpenditures which have already been financed by State Bank offices.

The same applies to statistical accounting. The signature of the chief accountant appears on the various statistical accounting forms. In actual fact, however, this is handled by the chief economist, who collects the required data, analyzes primary documents, and informs brigade leaders and livestock unit managers. The excessive parallelism and duplication sometimes give rise to misunderstandings and even conflicts between the planning-economic department and the accounting office. What is the solution? A solution is suggested by the practical experience of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Donetskaya and Khar'kovskaya oblasts, where they have consolidated planner-economists and accountants in a single economic service.

However, economic matters fall not only within the narrow realm of specialists. The scope of operations on every farm is such that no economic service can keep things running smoothly if the farm machinery operators and milkmaids do not possess thorough knowledge in this area, if the masses are not drawn into economic activity, if agronomists, animal specialists, engineers and other agricultural specialists do not help solve the problems of capital-output ratio, profitability, and production cost. One still frequently hears, however, the statement that it is our business to grow the crop, harvest the grain, produce milk and meat; it is the economists' business to analyze labor expenditures and calculate return on land, equipment, and fertilizers....

Such an attitude is dictated by a number of circumstances, especially the fact that at higher educational institutions and secondary vocational schools specialists, while acquiring basic knowledge in the area of technology, become insufficiently acquainted with such subjects as planning, record keeping and control, organization and economics of agricultural production, as well as analysis. We must also mention specific features of the present system of material incentive for farm specialists and managers. An agronomist, for example, can receive a bonus in the amount of six months wages with an increase in the sale of sugar beets or sunflower seed to the state above the average level over the preceding three years. He will receive a bonus of ...one month's wages for 10 percent overfulfillment of gross income and profitability indices for the crop production branches (we should state that it is extremely difficult to achieve such an increase). Incidentally, "points" in socialist competition are earned only on the basis of gross, without taking economic indices into account....

As we see, there are many problems. Some of them can be resolved locally, while others require the intervention of republic or even union ministries and agencies. However, if we truly want to prove the effectiveness and performance results of an economist's labors, it is necessary to proceed with realistic, practical actions.

Today agriculture is at a phase in development when every step forward must definitely be examined from the standpoint of potential economic consequences and end results.

Thus it is necessary to break the bonds of traditional views of economic service being a "second-rate profession," to come up with a new approach to the economist, to insist that this is one of the central figures in the mechanism of economic management -- thus pulling the entire chain more taut. For in the final analysis we must admit that at the present time in many instances we are merely talking about economic categories, although everybody knows full well that no matter how many times one says "sugar, sugar" -- a sweet taste will not appear in one's mouth.

"Economics should be economical-- that is a demand of the times," stressed Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. For those who bear this in mind, economic indices always end up with additional tons and quintals and make it possible in the final analysis to increase output and to utilize production potential with due return on effort.

3024

CSO: 1811/62

NATIONAL

HUNGARIAN EXAMPLES: PRIVATE PLOTS, CONSUMER COOPERATIVES HELP EACH OTHER

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by S. Dardykin, IZVESTIYA special correspondent: "How Consumer Cooperatives in Hungary Help the Owners of Private Plots"]

[Text] We were met by the entire Kovacs family. Having heard that we were arriving to have a look at their private farm, which many people had called a model one, the head of the family, an old man with a face covered with that kind of deep suntan which you cannot get at a hearth resort no matter how much you try, invited us in as follows:

"If you are interested, you are welcome. But about that 'model' business, that is, perhaps, an exaggeration. It's just an ordinary farm. Our neighbor Szabo has one which is at least as good."

Nevertheless, this was something to look at. In front of the house were several cherry trees for beauty's sake and in order to spoil the grandchildren with their fruit. Behind the house, extending all the way back to the fence itself, was a thickly packed series of hothouses, covered with polyethylene film. The time periods required for vegetables to ripen under the film are reduced by a month or more.

"Will your crops be ready for market soon?"

"Where else with such a bunch of stuff! But, in fact, this is not so much; it's just the first harvest. The remainder will be bought by the consumer cooperative."

The chief of the requisitions department of the local consumer cooperative in Kiskunlegyhaza, Jozsef Dobos, pointed out the following facts to me: a person who farms a private plot with sufficient scope will not be standing in back of a counter in the marketplace. The farm will not go begging. This year the Kovacs family concluded an agreement with the consumer cooperative for more than 50 quintals of paprikas (cayenne peppers), 20 centners of cucumbers, and 9 centners of tomatoes. For all these a guaranteed price will be paid, stipulated in the spring and taking into account the time of delivery.

We made some calculations with Janos Kovacs. No matter how reasonable the price for the plastic film covering, with such gardens as these a considerable amount of it is required. But to those who have concluded a long-term agreement with the consumer cooperative a 40-percent discount is offered, and this is a great help.

Also necessary are reinforcement frames and heaters in every hothouse in case of frost, equipment which may be simple but, nevertheless, automatic so that someone does not have to remain on duty all night long. Here too thanks are due to the cooperative: not only is everything needed obtained and delivered directly to the private farm, but a deferred payment system is offered as well. Nevertheless, in order to set up such a hothouse farm, considerable funds are required.

"On our own, without credit, we would not have pulled through," the farm owner concluded. "Recently I have been thinking of renovating the hothouses, and here again I applied for credit from the savings cooperative."

Thus I heard about yet another very important link in the system of consumer cooperatives. In contrast to the state savings banks, the savings cooperative not only accepts monetary deposits from the rural population and insures their property in the name of the state insurance system but also extends credit to private farms. Confidentiality of deposits and operations is also strictly observed here. But the chairman of the savings cooperative in Kiskunlegyhaza, Mikhaïne Sérés, agreed to provide an overall figure. Last year alone credits amounting to 18 million forints were extended to the owners of private farms for the acquisition of supplies, equipment, and building materials.

Of course, standing behind everything seen at the Kovacs farm is the enormous industriousness of the entire family. Bustling about all day are the older people, who have been receiving pensions for several years now. The sons--Janos, a horticulturist in the farm cooperative, and Zoltan, a worker in a plastics factory, are married and living in their own houses. But now one now the other look in at their parents' place after work in order to help with the farm. The labor involved, I repeat, is enormous. But no matter what we talked about, the same things kept popping up in the conversation: "the cooperative helped;" "the cooperative provided."

One can only envy the development of the Hungarian consumer cooperative movement. It has encompassed the entire country with a network of department stores which are very popular now; it has consolidated its position in the service sphere and in public eating facilities, and it is penetrating more and more boldly into the hotel business. In the province consumer union of the Pest capital province I was told in detail about last year's largest new construction project--a motel which was opened several months ago in the settlement of Dabas, on the busy Szeged Highway. They built it in order to handle professional drivers, but it was also made suitable for ordinary tourists and persons seeking rest and recreation. They calculated that the outlays would begin to show a return on investment during the third year, but based on the turnover of the first few weeks they have now estimated that they can expect net profits already during the present year.

Or here is the "vendéglő" (something halfway between a cafeteria and a restaurant, as we understand it) in this same Kiskunlegyhaza. Quite recently its staff won the title of Progressive Brigade of the Hungarian People's Republic--the highest recognition for the best groups of socialist labor. Here in the hustle and bustle of the working day they are able to feed hundreds of persons rapidly and well, provide hot lunches to school cafeterias and Pioneer camps, and then, in the evening restaurant time period to host and serve their fellow townsmen with a chic worthy of the capital and even better. It was not by accident, as I heard from the director (he himself is the secretary of the Party organization of the local consumer cooperative), Laszlo Doroszalai, that the brigade of chefs and waiters from

Kiskunlegyhaza was recently entrusted with the task of defending the high prestige of Hungarian hostelry in Bulgaria.

In Budapest the chairman of the province consumer union, Sandor Tuza, told me that the principal component of a consumer cooperative's activity is considered to be its everyday communication with the shareholders, i. e., the cooperative members. This province has some 182,000 members in its consumer cooperatives. More than 100,000 of these have long-term agreements for the delivery of agricultural products. They are rendered constant support and unceasing attention on the part of the consumer cooperatives; they are extended credit on privileged conditions, and they enjoy the use of equipment on request, out of turn and at a discount. For this purpose they have firm contacts with industry. That same film we mentioned earlier is obtained by the consumer cooperative first-hand from the Tisza Chemical Combine.

And indeed there are already golden assets--members of the so-called specialized groups, whose number is growing from year to year. Specialization and the advantages connected with it have justified themselves not only in industry and in large agrarian enterprises.

Recently more and more persons living in rural localities, on the edges of cities, and on private farms have attempted to engage in farming by up-to-date methods, using machinery, progressive agro-technology, productive varieties and breeds. "According to science," as Janos Kovacs expressed it. In addition to cultivating vegetable gardens and orchards, specialized groups have done extremely well in raising domestic fowl and rabbits.

Our visit to Janos Kovacs (by the way, he is one of the founders of the specialized group for growing vegetables in Kiskunlegyhaza) coincided with the monitoring rounds of the chief agronomist. Yes, the staffs of consumer cooperatives include their own agronomists and their own animal husbandry specialists. It has become a usual practice to conduct excursions organized for the active members with knowledge and experience to the best agricultural enterprises. Finally, the consumer cooperative maintains ties with research centers, and all the recommendations of the scientists to the private farms reach through the specialized groups to the addressee without delay.

Some 70 percent of the vegetables and fruits absorbed by the canning industry of the Hungarian People's Republic is grown on the private plots of the population, and it has passed through the hands of the consumer cooperative. One-third of the vegetables and fruits which regularly enter into the commercial network of Budapest and its province with their two million people is of the same origin. The largest trading partner of the cooperatives is the Zeldert firm, which supplies Budapest with vegetables and fruits. These are the products which begin their journey from within the fences of Janos Kovacs and his neighbors.

2384

CSO: 1800/562

NATIONAL

SILVER SHORTAGE IMPAIRS SOVIET PROPAGANDA EFFORT

Moscow KROKODIL in Russian No 16, Jun 81 p 7

[Article: "An Eye Looking Backward"]

[Text] Crocodile decided to go to the movies to see a new art film and to take a rest from satire. In general, to unwind.

But he was not able to unwind. The film was not bad. In fact, it could even be called an excellent film. But Crocodile could not keep his mind on it. For some reason his thoughts were elsewhere.

And it was all because of the newsreel. They showed an old newsreel. It was 2 months old. It was the beginning of summer outside the theater but it was the end of winter on the screen. And to add insult to injury, the newsreel was called "News of the Day." Is this not a paradox?

This is when Crocodile's thoughts began to ramble. He tried to remember whether he had ever seen a current newsreel in a theater. He did not recall a single case. They were always shown too late. And who would care if they were simply shorts (for instance, "Science and Technology," "Construction and Architecture" and so forth), but the most annoying thing was that the current events shorts were also late.

By the time Crocodile left the theater, he realized that he could not remain silent any longer. The time had come to look into the matter and find out the reasons for this irritating practice.

"So, where shall I begin?" Crocodile asked himself and then answered himself: "I will have to look into the screening of shorts in general. How are things in other cities?"

When he returned to the editorial office he wired all of his staff correspondents in other cities, asking them to visit a local theater on a particular date and submit a complete report.... In this way a nationwide newsreel inspection was conducted by KROKODIL. Thirteen correspondents in twelve cities (two in Moscow) went to the theater.

Exactly a week after the inspection, 13 reports lay on Crocodile's desk. Most of them differed in format but, alas, they had an identical content. The only

variations were in the reports from Voronezh, Kazan', Barnaul and Dedovsk, a Moscow suburb. In the capital of Tatarsiya and Dedovsk our correspondents saw a fairly current newsreel and one of the latest installments of "The Fuse" was being shown in A. Kol'tsov's birthplace. In Barnaul they were showing previews of the film "Point of Departure." The rest of the reports were as alike as a row of celluloid kewpie dolls coming off the same conveyor belt. Theaters in Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa and Sverdlovsk were showing "News of the Day" shorts that were almost 2 months old! In Vladivostok the "Foreign Film Chronicle" was 90 days behind the times, and in Tashkent it was actually 150 days behind! Things were no better in Omsk.

"Wonderful!" Crocodile said bitterly. "Our film workers have obviously heard the famous proverb: Haste makes waste. The example set by Dzigi Vertov, who sped with his movie camera to the scene of events on a motorcycle, has been completely forgotten. Today's 'Cinema Eye' is looking backward instead of forward. It is an eye on the back of the skull!" Crocodile sighed and continued his analysis of the facts. He read a letter from his correspondent in Saratov. The correspondent had gone to the director's office in the main movie theater of the oblast film distribution agency. The director, V. P. Gorokhova, complained to the correspondent for a long time about her position. Their shorts are only shipped to them after long delays. The condition of the film is disgusting. Then the "Saratov" theater has to show the same short for an entire month, so that steady customers learn it by heart. The theater also has problems with local films. The "Lower Cis-Volga" newsreel is only delivered intermittently.

But everything is relative. In comparison to other places, Saratov is rolling in clover. Here is what the KROKODIL correspondent in Vladivostok wrote.... The entire Vladivostok network (including, in addition to everything else, the city of Artem and Nadezhdinskiy and Shkotovski Rayons--200 theaters in all!) receives only one (!!!) copy of the "News of the Day" short.

"We-ell," Crocodile drawled. "What a pretty picture. And I am not even counting trade union clubs and cultural centers and palaces...." So he went to the State Committee of the USSR for Cinematography, to Deputy Chief A. Ye. Suzdalev of the Main Administration of Motion Picture Distribution, for an explanation.

"We know, we know," Aleksandr Yegorovich said. "We know all about this. All of your figures are absolutely accurate."

"But this is a disgrace!" exclaimed Crocodile. "This is absolutely intolerable. Something must be done!"

"But we are doing something, what do you mean?" the deputy chief replied. "An order was issued. According to it the screening term of the 16-millimeter 'News of the Day' is 3 months, and that of the 8-millimeter is 6 months. It is also 6 months for the 'Foreign Film Chronicle.' Therefore, everything is in order--our delay has been legitimized. What you call a 'disgrace' is simply the norm to us."

"Excuse me," Crocodile disagreed. "Do you realize the implications of this? For instance, you could say that trains are running on time if they are no more than 2 days late. This is absurd!"

"Stop exaggerating," Aleksandr Yegorovich said. "Better yet, put yourself in our place. There is nothing else we can do. Everything depends on film, and its basis is silver. As you know, silver is getting scarce everywhere.... This is why we have to produce 'News of the Day' on the following basis: an average of one copy for each 140 public theaters in the nation!"

"Do you mean that there is no solution?"

"It would be hard to give you a definite answer.... It is probably worthwhile to consider the experience of the GDR. They have completely stopped showing newsreels in movie theaters. They only show them on television. But our administration does not have the authority to do this yet...."

Yes, Crocodile thought, A. Ye. Suzdalev and his competent comrades should think of a solution. The time for this has already arrived. It is no wonder that the 26th CPSU Congress ordered: "Improvement in motion picture services for the population and the extensive use of film in indoctrinational and academic work." This applies directly to the screening of newsreels. The present state of affairs is simply impossible to accept. After all, we are not speaking of thrilling serials or entertaining previews. We are speaking of film journalism, which should not, and does not have the right to, be late!

The members of the inspection team were F. Vibe (Sverdlovsk), A. Gerasimov (Barnaul), B. Larin (Kazan'), B. Livshin (Leningrad), S. Livshin (Odessa), L. Kabirot (Tashkent), M. Kazovskiy and V. Konyakhin (Moscow), V. Kotenko (Voronezh), V. Kutsyy (Vladivostok), Ye. Obukhov (Moscow Oblast), A. Peshkov (Omsk) and N. Yakovlev (Saratov).

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REGIONAL

GRISHKYAVICHUS ANSWERS IZVESTIYA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CRITICISM

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by P. Grishkyavichus, Secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania Replies to the Editors"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania would like to inform you that the article entitled "Lithuanian Livestock Unit Supported by the State, While the Republic Is Not Developing Its Own Feed Base," which appeared in the newspaper IZVESTIYA (No 142, 1981), has been examined by the Central Committee Bureau of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

The Central Committee Bureau of the Communist Party of Lithuania has instructed the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production, the Fisheries Administration, rayon committees of the Communist Party of Lithuania, rayon executive committees and their agricultural administrations, party organizations and farm managers to take additional measures to speed up the pace of haymowing and fulfillment of production targets for all types of feed by each and every rayon and farm. Special attention was focused on increasing production of fodder and succulent feeds as a principal condition for reducing the utilization of feed concentrates in livestock rations. The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to specify concrete targets for each rayon pertaining to harvesting second growth of cultivated haymeadows and perennial grasses for 1981. In order to replenish feed resources, plans call for organizing full collection of straw and chaff, with maximum utilization for feed purposes of sugar and feed beet tops, potatoes, vegetables and other crop residues, as well as grass growing on nonagricultural acreage. Quality of feed being harvested and put away, observance of correct practices in putting away grass feed, especially hay and haylage, correct and prompt record keeping and storage of feed are being monitored. Implementation of the specified measures will make it possible somewhat to reduce consumption of feed concentrates as well as the percentage share of grain in feed mixes. A program for construction of feed preparation shops on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in this republic is being drawn up for the 11th Five-Year Plan, which will make it possible to increase the efficiency of feed utilization and on this basis to increase livestock productivity and boost production and procurement of livestock products.

The People's Control Committee and its local agencies have been instructed to step up monitoring of kolkhoz and sovkhos fulfillment of specified plan targets pertaining to production of all types of high-quality feeds.

A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania is also scheduled to be held this year to discuss the problem of further strengthening the feed base and development of livestock raising in this republic.

REGIONAL

LAND-USE VIOLATIONS IN FERGANA VALLEY REPORTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by A. Atakhanov, chairman of the oblast committee of people's control, city of Andizhan: "Caring for the Hectare—Use of the Land Being Checked."]

[Text] The "Pearl of Central Asia"—this is what they call the Fergana Valley. It has long been celebrated for its high yields of cotton, grain, vegetables and fruits and it is famous for its melons. The farms of five oblasts of three brotherly republics were established here on the fertile lands. In the last five-year plan, for example, the Andizhan farmers alone produced more than 3 million tons of raw cotton, half a million tons of grain, and hundreds of thousands of tons of other agricultural products—considerably more than in the previous five-year period. It is hard to beat such high figures.

And meanwhile the cities (11 of them in our oblast) are growing in size and the sovkhoses and kolkhoses are cramped. The fields of many of them have already advanced to the Adyry—the foothills. This is why a prudent regard for the bread-winning land and efficient use of every patch of it are the paramount concerns of the agricultural, party and soviet organs. Helping them in this are the people's control committees, groups and posts.

Of course, on most of the farms they have a prudent regard for the land. They are trying to put into the rotation even the former mines and the gravelly soils there would seem to be unsuitable for farming. It would not be proper otherwise: from time immemorial we have cherished our land like a child of our own.

However, we also encounter examples of a different kind. And then we have to discuss the negligent ones and call them to account. At the regular meeting of the oblast people's control committee we reviewed the situation with respect to the practice of crop rotation. The matter is important. As in other oblasts our chief wealth lies in the cotton plant. The bulk of the cultivated areas are occupied by this crop. For the land it does not do its work without leaving a trace. It "becomes tired" and this of course affects the productivity. The yield furnished by the fields is cut to almost half the usual amount. This, for example, is what happened on the Khodzhaabadskiy kolkhoz imeni K. Marx and several other farms.

One solution is to step up the farming expertise and to develop crop rotation. However, not all areas handle this with understanding. They frequently follow an easy path. In order to fulfill the plan for procurement of cotton they enlarge the plantations for it by cutting down the areas assigned for crop rotation. Last year alone about 12,000 hectares were not sown with grain and fodder crops as prescribed.

Nor is the picture much better today. Whereas the situation improved on the kolkhoz imeni K. Marx with the coming of a new chairman, on many other farms they are still not going to any trouble about the land. And in order to avoid some strong pressure "from above" they resort to some bluffing. This was clearly shown at the last meeting of the committee.

In a check made on the previous day the inspectors found instances of considerable padding and other violations. Thus, on the Altynkul' kolkhoz imeni Lenin of 207 hectares supposedly planted with lucerne, corn and other fodder crops 125 hectares had the purest "linden." Also taking a fraudulent path were the people on the kolkhoz imeni Frunze in Moskovskiy Rayon. And on the sovkhos imeni Il'ich and the kolkhoz imeni 30 Letiya Pobedy in Dzhalsalkudukskiy Rayon they plowed up the lucerne fields, thus violating the unity of the crop rotation fields. The managers and specialists of the farms had to hold off on an answer. One cannot trifle with the land. It does not forgive neglect.

The object of constant attention on the part of the people's controllers is the matter of observance of the laws pertaining to the land. There are still frequent instances where the enterprises, construction organizations and various institutions arbitrarily take away from the kolkhozes and sovkhoses considerable areas including plowlands. And the managers of some of the farms are sometimes not averse to using the land as their own property. Such violations were discovered by the inspectors at the time on sovkhos imeni Akhunbabayev in Andizhanskiy Rayon and kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Altynkul'skiy Rayon. Without the knowledge of the general meeting of kolkhoz farmers and the higher organizations, former chairman M. Sattarov distributed more than 2-1/2 hectares for personal plots and for the construction of cottages.

Director (now former director) of sovkhos imeni Akhunbabayev M. Supurgibekov squandered the plots of land right and left. Among those who took advantage of his generosity were outsiders who had not worked a single day in the sovkhos—chiefly, managers of enterprises and institutions in Andizhan, teachers in the institutes, and workers of the party and soviet apparatus. The materials of the survey made by the people's controllers were reviewed by the bureau of the party obkom. A number of managers were removed from their jobs, others were given strict punishment in accordance with party policy, and those who received plots illegally returned them to the farm organizations.

Andizhanskaya Oblast is one of the country's most densely populated ones. Nearly 40,000 young citizens are born in our area every year. Of course, every year sees an ever greater need for food. It is therefore important that even the sections which are under the jurisdiction of the training, experimental and subsidiary farm organizations are used intelligently. After visiting these organizations the inspectors were convinced that the situation is not like this in all areas. Strict demand and the soviets of active workers have helped to remedy the situation.

Every year the state allocates hundreds of millions of rubles for the development of the oblast's agriculture. A considerable proportion of the outlays is for farming. Do we always, however, get the expected yield? No, not always. Not long ago the people's controllers checked on the situation with respect to the production of potatoes on the specialized sovkhoz imeni Frunze. And it turned out that instead of a profit they are incurring losses there. And the reason is always the same--a negligent attitude with respect to the land. On one field the irrigation workers did not clean up as they should have, on another they "forgot" to bring out the fertilizers, etc. In short, next to nothing was done.

Particular concern is caused by the careless attitude of some kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers in the matter of increasing the yield of the fields by using intermediate crops. Our land is generous, there is a great deal of sunshine, and with the starting of operation of the Andizhan reservoir, water also has become plentiful. We have only to use this wealth intelligently.

On Izbaskanskiy sovkhoz imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrya for several years now the fields made available for grain after the harvesting of the vegetable crops and corn have been sown with rape and rye. And the following year at the end of March they obtain up to 500 quintals of green mass from each hectare. In light of the shortage of fodder for livestock breeding this is a substantial help. Also, the cotton sown on the plantations made available does better coming after the intermediate crops.

However, the introduction of this practice is being done poorly. They do not want to burden themselves with extra troubles in the localities and they are in truth experiencing an acute need for fodder. In 1980 alone they were forced to slaughter more than 8,000 head of cattle for this reason. We cannot accept this attitude.

"What is important is to drastically step up the effectiveness of the use of the land, especially the reclaimed lands, the machines, and the fodder; also, to increase the yield of all crops." So stated the Central Committee report to the 25th CPSU Congress. Such is the requirement of the party and the requirement of life itself. And we must always keep this in mind.

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REGIONAL

REORGANIZATION OF OBLAST IRRIGATION, LAND IMPROVEMENT URGED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by I. Altotskaya, chief land improvement engineer of the Volkhov Inter-rayon Production Association of Sovkhozes: "To Be a Master on the Land--Pooling our Efforts"]

[Text] Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized the fact that in implementation of the food program decisive importance is attached to the task of increasing the use of the land, especially the improved land. These words are clear and important to every landholder. I am in full agreement with the point of view of Honored Agriculturist of RSFSR N. D. Kladov as expressed in the article "The Potential of the Field," published in LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 18 March 1981. There is indeed a realistic possibility of sharply increasing the fertility and generosity of the Leningrad land.

The balance sheet of our association alone currently numbers 30,000 hectares of reclaimed and 2,311 hectares of irrigated land. Do we need to say what enormous importance this land has in the matter of intensification of the agricultural production of the sovkhozes, especially in strengthening the fodder base. Unfortunately, the improved lands in the Volkhov sovkhozes are still not producing the planned yields and it is taking an unduly long time for the outlays for the development of these lands to pay for themselves.

It is common truth that the improved lands can only work effectively if there is correct operation of the hydrotechnical installations and the drainage and irrigation systems, on-schedule performance of current and capital repair on them, and regular cleaning of the bottom and sides of the canals. Unfortunately, these unalterable rules are quite frequently violated.

The responsibility for current and capital repair and for supervision and maintenance of the drainage systems in the farm organizations of the Volkhov association has been assigned to the Eastern Mobile Mechanized Column [PMK] and the administration for operation of the drainage and irrigation systems.

It is quite obvious that this situation is fundamentally wrong and that the two organizations should long ago have joined together on the basis of the cost accounting principle and considerably expanded the functions of the new enterprise. After all, how often was it necessary to observe how the tractors of the PMK and the

administration for operation stand for entire days without any work. The reasons are varied--sometimes the installation has not been prepared and sometimes the weather is unfavorable. And at this time, let us say, the sovkhoses lack sufficient manpower to bring out the fertilizers. All requests for assistance from the representatives of the farm organizations meet with the same answer--this is not any of our business.

Another problem: the eastern PMK has a good production base for the storage, repair and servicing of equipment. The administration for operation does not have even an elementary parking facility for the machine and tractor fleet. The equipment is scattered about anywhere at all and the maintenance of it is carried out without any system. All this has an adverse effect on the effectiveness of the use of the tractors and machines.

It is our firm belief that both these organizations should be attached to the Volkhov leading PMK-16 of the Leningrad land improvement association Lemmelioratsiya. This will make it possible to significantly improve the rates and quality of the land improvement construction in the rayon and to organize optimum control over the operation of the drainage and irrigation systems. We believe that the ispolkom of the oblast soviet, the oblast administration of agriculture, and the association Lemmelioratsiya will receive our suggestion with understanding. After all, it is because of the limited capacity of the interrayon land improvement enterprises--the PMK and the administrations for operation of the drainage and irrigation systems--and their lack of coordination that the program for land improvement service is being disrupted in most of the sovkhoses of the oblast.

No less important a problem for increasing the fertility of the soils is the introduction of effective systems of fertilizers. We know that in the past the draining of most of the brushwood was done exclusively by the open systems. There was not even any selective drainage. And of course the elimination of the brushwood on these lands and the leveling of the soil removed up to 50-65 percent of the humus.

To restore the impaired fertility the planning and estimate documentation usually provides for the application of 40 to 60 tons of organic fertilizers per hectare. In a period of intensification of agricultural production, when it is a question of obtaining drastic increases in the yield of all the agricultural crops, such amounts are extremely inadequate; they provide for the procurement of only 60-80 quintals of green mass of annual crops per hectare, which is, of course, very little.

On the basis of many years of experience I can say that under the conditions of our oblast's northeast procurement of high and stable (programmed) yields on the new lands requires three-four years of application of up to 120 tons of organic fertilizers, primarily peat compost, on each hectare.

The problem today is a complicated one. The trouble, first of all, is the shortage and high cost of production of peat fertilizer. The Volkhov sovkhoses obtain it from the peat enterprise Selivanovskoye. It is 100 kilometers, for example, from the sovkhos to this enterprise. Delivery of the peat for such a distance (with the chronic shortage of motor transport) is exorbitantly expensive for the farm organizations.

As it is, as far back as three years ago the peat enterprise Selivanovskoye had to put into operation the large peat-bog Solov'yev-Vegotskoye, which is located in the center of our nine sovkhoses. The peat enterprise has not responded to the repeated requests of the association of sovkhoses to expedite the development of the swampland. Any further delay is not to be tolerated. We expect the management of the Leningrad Peat Association Lentsorf to take the necessary measures to render effective aid in the matter of intensification of the agricultural production of Volkhovskiy Rayon.

And, finally, a word about our interrelations with the agricultural chemistry organization Sel'khozkhimiya. This organization gives a great deal of aid to the sovkhoses of the rayon. However, the work is largely seasonal in nature. I believe that without any additional outlays Sel'khozkhimiya can make a more substantial contribution to the task of increasing the fertility of the soils. The agriculturists are capable of assuming the task of preparation of peat-dung composts in the large complexes. This will be equally beneficial for them and for the sovkhoses.

At present only 14 percent of the drained lands in the rayon are furnishing high and stable yields. However, it is quite evident that by pooling the efforts of the land improvement specialists, the agriculturists and the peat processing workers, we can, within the current five-year plan, significantly increase the fertility of our lands and obtain stable yields on all the fields without exception.

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REGIONAL

YOUNG PEOPLE KEEP 'FUTURELESS' VILLAGE ALIVE

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by V. Doroshenko and V. Shutkevich, special correspondents: "A Village with Character"]

[Text] Alongside the road there stood an overgrown clump of bird-cherry. At one time there had also been a manor-house here. Then there was no more house; the remains of the estate were worn away by time, but the clump continued to grow. With each passing spring it swelled up with buds and with birds' voices.

Volodya lifted his suitcase from the ground and moved along the street. During the two years while he, as Private Vladimir Starodubtsev, had been away many empty places had appeared in the row of houses. Of course, Volodya knew how many families had left the village after it had been designated as "futureless" by the general plan for economic development: his mother had written to him in the army about this. However, he had not supposed that their absence would be so frighteningly noticeable.

Ever since his schooldays he had linked his future life solely with his native village. He dreamed of graduating from the tekhnikum, then the agricultural institute, and then returning here again to work. The pen which wrote Volkodayevka down as futureless also blackened his own personal future.

The village had become quiet. What was to be done? What course of action should be decided upon? Move to the central farmstead area? But how was it any better? To try to enroll in another farm? The same thing would happen later. Up to now the Volkodayevans had been reproached with this in the sovkhos. Volodya now considered that the reproaches had been correct. Because from the very beginning it was necessary not to seek out rich masters but to themselves defend the future for the village.

Easy to say: to defend. But how? What to begin with? Besides himself there were still several lads in the village who had returned home after service in the army. Having gathered together, they often discussed the future of Volkodayevka. But only deeds could show them what they could accomplish for it. And it was deeds, of course, that these boys engaged in: they plowed the land, sowed the grain, and raised the harvest. But each one worked separately, by himself. What was needed was commonly shared, collective work which would unite them and engage their attention.

One such project which the entire peasant community had engaged in since time immemorial was the construction of a new house. Having thought about this, Volodya could scarcely restrain himself from bursting out laughing with joy. Well, of course, a house! Here was something which could genuinely engage their attention and show the future to all Volkodayevka. And it should stand there in the place where there had been the former manor-house and where now there grew a lonely clump of bird-cherry trees. It had always been this way in their places: a house would appear and a bird-cherry tree would grow up under the windows. But now there was no chance that the master would return to it....

Volodya's suggestion was met with a loud "hurrah"; one of the boys began to yell triumphantly: "We will build it!" He was immediately embraced: how should we build it and what should we build it with? There could be no question of limits: futureless indeed! And here a final service was rendered to Volkodayevka by its own sister from Novosibirskaya Oblast--a village of the same name which was located six kilometers from here.

Later this village fell victim to migration, and its inhabitants scattered every which way, but a few empty houses still remained. And so after work it was decided to take a ride over to Volkodayevka. To be sure, the rows of logs in the houses had already become rotten, and no matter how the boys tried, they could not manage to assemble the frames.

This first failure did not discourage the boys but, on the contrary, it provoked them to further efforts: if the old beams fell in, let's find some that are a bit newer! There were enough good ones in the surrounding district: during the last five years alone six small villages in the rayon had filled out the "farewell" statistics. One of them, Kumlava, was located on the territory of their village council. At one time there had been about 50 farmsteads there. Only three had moved to the central farmstead, while the remainder had abandoned the rural locality entirely. This is where the boys decided to go on their Sunday off.

They arrived, looked around, and walked through the farmsteads, which were overgrown with tall weeds. What a beautiful lake! Birch trees ran down to the water. And the village looked down on them from a knoll. Indeed, it was good on a hot day to gaze from the little porch at the light clouds reflected in the water and the dark clouds rolling in from the fields, strewing red sparks over the lake. Or in the morning, when the first rays of the sun pierced through it to the bottom and a pinkish mist rose above the water....

Now on the knoll lonely concrete pillars stood out and looked out of several overgrown huts. However, there was no time for lengthy regrets over this scene. With war whoops the small boys climbed up onto the roofs to remove the shingles, while the somewhat older boys began rolling the beams. Two tractors with trailer attachments were parked at the side, and they piled up what was obtained on them.

Flushed with their work, the boys did not immediately notice a man climbing up the knoll from the dam. They became aware of him when they were surprised by a sudden shout: "What the hell are you doing, wrecking the village?" Standing near a frame which had been rolled there and clutching his heart was the former manager of the department here. By a chance coincidence he had been driving past the village that day and had stopped upon seeing the Volkodayev lads, whom he knew.

The boys grew silent. As if understanding the utter senselessness of his own question, the manager suddenly calmed down and waved his hand hopelessly: "Oh, what's the use.... You should have spoken up before...."

Hunching over, he walked back across the grove to his vehicle. Twenty pairs of eyes gazed after the disappearing figure in an estranged manner. No, they did not pity the former manager, to whom it was painful to see the completion of the ruin which had begun under his administration. It was just that the following simple truth was revealed to them with merciless clarity: if they retreated, the same thing would happen to Volkodayevka. They had come to Kumlava, and the same thing could turn out to be the case on the site of their own village.

Starodubtsev also thought it over. Here were places like this, you know, and they could not retain their own people. And so it was not just a matter of the view from the porch, not just a roof over one's head. Such villages have all this, but is it enough to engage the young people? It was simply and thoroughly obvious that a club was needed.

But a club is not just a hut with four walls and a roof; here they could not manage by their own efforts alone. Starodubtsev went to see the sovkhos director. The latter brushed him aside with an irritated wave of the hand: "Just wait a bit now, we haven't yet reached Volkodayevka." He had taken over the farm relatively recently and was entirely absorbed with construction in the area of the central farmstead.

By chance in the office at that time was a representative of one of Tomsk's industrial enterprises which had concluded a patronage agreement with the sovkhos. Having witnessed the above-mentioned conversation, Vasiliiy Ivanovich Chukhin unexpectedly supported Starodubtsev: "It's a good cause. We'll help out."

Chukhin kept his word. Soon panel trucks began to arrive in Volkodayevka one after another, carrying the walls of the future building. In order not to waste any time, the Volkodayevkans immediately undertook to lay the foundation. Right by the club they allotted a site where, according to their calculations, a street of new houses should emerge in a young birch grove.

The following spring they decided to erect the walls. There were no available masons to be found in the sovkhos. A helping hand was extended to the Volkodayevkans by their former fellow-villager, Shura Karpenko, who was now working at the plant. Together with his assistant he took time off to assemble the frame. A new problem then arose: it became clear that the panels would have to be installed on a brick base; otherwise the ceiling would be too low. Starodubtsev--where did he disappear to?--again went to see the director. "I don't have any bricks," sharply snapped Karlyukov, who had become quite fed up with this entire story. "Look for them wherever you wish. You are your own bosses...."

Bricks became the constant topic of their conversations. "I've got an idea, fellows!" someone once exclaimed. "Let's get on over directly to the brickyard! They can't possibly refuse to help, can they?" The others had their doubts: the brickyard was in Urtama, sixty kilometers distant. Would it really be worthwhile to ride over there only to return empty-handed? However, there was no other way out of their dilemma.

On one of the splendid (for Volkodayevka--particularly splendid) days the following rather curious dialog took place in the office of the brickyard director: "Hello," said Starodubtsev, "We have come for some bricks." "Everybody comes here for bricks," answered the director. "What kind of supply authorization do you have?" "You see," Starodubtsev said cautiously, "we want this...without an authorization." "You mean to say, you don't have any authorization?" exclaimed the director in surprise. "Do you have a quota?" "We don't have that either," Starodubtsev said dejectedly. "We have nothing. But we do need the bricks very much."

And he explained everything the way it was. "Well, that's quite something," sighed the director. "But it's just that, you know, fellows, I can hardly help you with anything. I really would like to, but I don't have the manpower. We are so bound up with the plan." "We'll provide the manpower for you," Volodya interrupted. "We'll work the night shift; just give us your permission."

The director not only gave his permission but even provided some skilled workmen. In the evenings some 15 lads would take their seats in the back of a truck and travel 60 kilometers, as someone jokingly put it, to master a new occupation. In the mornings, however, when they hauled away the bricks which they had made at night, it was no longer a joking matter. After returning to Volkodayevka they would all disperse to their homes and within an hour and a half gather at their field stations.

This went on for four days. On the sovkhos they were just beginning to procure fodder. And there was no way that any one of them could fail to fulfill his norm during those days. They understood that no one would forgive them for poor work after these voluntary trips.

The following point is worthy of note: the cause which the boys had undertaken found advocates surprisingly easily. Among people, moreover, who would seem to be far-removed from agriculture. For example, Chukhin, the representative of the Tomsk patrons, for whom, it was jokingly proposed, the club should be named. Ras-tegayev, the brickyard director, who released the critical bricks without any quotas. The worker, Shura Karpenko, who spent his entire leave time on the construction site.... What compelled them to take part in the fate of little Volkodayevka, unknown to anyone? Don't we all share a common feeling of involuntary guilt about our own villages, abandoned at some time in the past and then forgotten? And didn't their actions reveal a certain turning of social attention in the direction of such villages, a turning which has manifested itself in the last few years?

This turning has also been noted in the attitude of the rayon organizations toward such villages. The very phrase "futureless village" has almost ceased to be used. In the rayispolkom they honored the boys' request with regard to building a road.

It is still too early, however, to say that Volkodayevka has made the transition to the category of villages "with a future." The efforts by the boys have merely restored the previous number of huts: there were 44, and now there are just that many. Construction stopped at this stage. There was nothing left to haul: there were no more abandoned frames remaining in the district. In order to continue on with construction, help is needed from the outside, including material outlays.

Will the appropriate organizations decide to do this? Will the village come back to life, or, on the contrary, will it again slowly begin to disappear, but this time never to return?

With sinking hearts the village's inhabitants keep track of the swinging pendulum in the attitudes of the authorities. At one time squared beams were brought in for new houses--there was a general fervor. A few days later came news of another kind: the sovkhos director issued orders that the grain thresher be removed from Volkodayevka; this was their last production facility....

This is what is so astounding: that a man who, it would seem, should have a heartfelt concern for the village has fenced himself away from it with a blank wall of non-understanding. No, in his words Pavel Il'ich is not against Volkodayevka. But by his decisions he is pushing its inhabitants in all manner of ways to move to the central farmstead.

And the boys consider that without production they cannot save their village. At present there are 70 able-bodied persons living there. Almost all the men are machine operators, while the women are registered in the sovkhos as capable of various kinds of work. Inasmuch as there is no work in Volkodayevka itself, it is necessary to walk five kilometers to the central farmstead. But, of course, many of the women have small children on their hands, and the domestic chores cannot remain long without being attended to.

This is not the first year that the village's inhabitants have requested the following: build us a small farm or a small fattening base for 300--400 head of livestock. Just about all the conditions for this are already here: the first thing is available hands for work, and the second thing is fodder. In former years Volkodayevka maintained 3,000 sheep, a horse-breeding herd, and 160 horses. Then, under the pretext of specialization, they ceased to keep sheep, and the horse were distributed about other farms. At present the sovkhos is engaged in raising beef cattle for fattening. However, it is much easier to abandon production than to establish it on a new site. Instead of the planned 800 head in the fattening complex there are now only 300. Nor do they want to build a farm in Volkodayevka--because of the same reason of specialization. As a result, the sovkhos is considerably short in its delivery of output to the state, and more than 20 women are sitting around essentially without any permanent employment.

However, the director himself attempted to convince us that this was not the case. "Look here," he said, as he pulled a notebook out of his pocket. "Here I have everything written down, who is working at what: one woman is a technician in the club, another one sells tickets there, a third one carries the mail, a fourth delivers bread, two work in veterinary sanitation, while still another works in the pump-house...."

The list contains 22 last names. Only nine are listed as "employed." "Oh, yes, I almost forgot," added Karlyukov. "There are three women working as stokers in the club."

Here, it must be confessed, we had our doubts. Five women technical workers for a modest-sized village club--isn't that a bit too much? Just imagine how much must be paid out in salaries! All the more so since for the last two years no

funds have been found in the sovkhos even to repair the roof in the club....

But perhaps the director was right, and no one needs, in fact, this Volkodayevka with its stubborn, thorny character? What do we lose if it disappears, and together with it hundreds of other tiny villages?

We lose workers. Those very workers of whom, properly speaking, the migration consists. The facts are persistent in stating that only a small part of the inhabitants of the former "futureless" villages remain in the central farmsteads. The majority of them leave the rural localities entirely. Let's recall that of the 50 households of Kumlava only three families moved to Osinovka....

The most far-sighted farm directors noted such a danger in time. Probably Volodya Starodubtsev would not have been so confident in his own correctness if he had not, in due course, made the acquaintance of I. I. Leunov, the director of the Berdskiy Sovkhoz in the Novosibirskaya Oblast. Quite a bit has been said about this farm in the press. Indeed its experience has been extremely instructive. More than ten years ago a course of preserving the small villages was undertaken here. Life itself compelled them to take such a turn. With the introduction of narrow specialization and the concentration of production facilities at the central farmstead, the population from the small villages began to disperse, and the number of workers was reduced. Now it has not only become stabilized but has even increased by 37 percent. The production of total output has increased by 64 percent.

Let us note: it has increased! But with the elimination of many villages just the opposite has occurred: the volume of production has decreased, and the harvests have fallen off. And this compels us yet again to reckon things over and over prior to deciding their fate. A village can be relegated to the category of the futureless but not the land. No, we do not have that right....

"In this same Kumlava they previously used to obtain up to 25 quintals of grain per hectare," Vasilii Soluyanov told us. "But now they get scarcely 15. Because land which is out of sight is not looked after properly. That's the way it will be here in our place too if the people scatter...."

Soluyanov may be believed. He is someone who knows well the surrounding fields; last fall he plowed up more than a thousand hectares of autumn plowland, more than everybody on the farm. The entire rayon kept track of their competition with Sergey Veremeychik. Veremeychik's plow had a supplementary attachment, while Vasilii received his from the plant just before the plowing, and he did not succeed in attaching it. And so at first his rival was several hectares a day ahead of him.

Soluyanov had resort to a clever ploy. In the evening he would ride home together with Sergey, but later he would quietly return to the field. Soon, however, everything was revealed. Upon hearing the roar of the tractor nearby, Veremeychik also drove his own Kirovets out to the fields. It ended up in a situation whereby they stopped going home at all, and they spent the nights right in their cabs. Then others began to engage in night-time plowing also.

It could be argued that such heroism cost the machine operators themselves too dearly, but it greatly aided the farm: they managed to plow up all the autumn plowland in the autumn, and practically no spring plowing remained to be done on the Voskhod Sovkhoz.

In all particulars this year's spring promised more friendly contention. But it turned out differently. At the busiest time of sowing it snowed.

For two days the equipment could not be moved out into the fields. Then they had to make up for lost time. Soluyanov himself almost ceased putting in an appearance at home. His neighbor, Vasilii Makritsyn, fussed about during the day on brigade business, and at night he would drive out to prepare the soil for the morrow's work by the sowing units. During this heavy toil literally every person was dear to the sovkhaz, as it used to be.

I recall an incident which they told us about on this farm. Sasha Mikhaylov and Kolya Dubovskiy were coming home from the army. The first person to meet them on the road was the manager. He greeted them, as is proper, upon their return and then said with a sigh: "We're in a jam here.... We won't be able to finish preparing the soil in order to sow tomorrow...." After dropping in at home and hurriedly kissing their family members, the boys dashed out to the motor pool. And late in the evening, having come in from the fields, they put on their military uniforms again and greeted their guests.

Yes, from time immemorial such people have maintained the Siberian village. And relying on them, it can well be believed that it will stand forever....

This year's spring they also expected home from the army Nikolay's younger brother, Mikhail Dubovskiy, and a few more lads together with him. They waited for them with great expectation, for they had already been taken into account by their fellow-villagers, when the latter had written down in their pledges: to carry out the sowing within a period of 10--12 days, to complete all types of field operations with a mark of "excellent," and to obtain, as a final result, no less than 17.5 quintals of grain and 250 quintals of corn per hectare. They were counting on them when they nailed a poster over the entrance to the club with an inscription reading as follows: "We will fulfill the tasks assigned by the Party!"

It can be imagined how the soldiers will approach their native village and, having put their suitcases on the ground, will pause briefly by the clump of bird-cherry trees, just about ready to bloom.

Bird-cherry trees can grow without human beings. But humans cannot get along without them.

2384
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REGIONAL

POLITICAL EDUCATION PROMOTED IN EASTERN TAJIKISTAN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 2

[Report by correspondent N. Dzhonbabayev: "A House of Knowledge for Everyone"]

[Text] At the end of last year, the building for a new House of Political Education for the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Oblast party committee was commissioned in Khorog. The building was a fortunate addition to the architectural ensemble in the central square near the monumental sculpture of V. I. Lenin and has become one of the sights of the center of Soviet Badakhshan.

However, as the saying goes, a house is beautiful not just for its rooms. Here people can receive extensive information on the timely problems of theory and practice of the CPSU, enrich their knowledge, find answers to problems which bother them, listen to interesting lectures, and prepare for the next discussion period in the system of party studies.

With the commissioning of the new House of Political Education, more opportunities have emerged for its workers to render theoretical and systematic assistance to propagandists and students of political and economic training schools and to disseminate the advanced experience of propaganda work.

Our correspondent in the Pamir asked A. Asoyev, the head of the House of Political Education for the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Oblast party committee, to tell how opportunities at the House of Political Education are specifically used to increase the scientific level of propaganda, the effectiveness of work with propagandist personnel and the agitation aktiv.

"The doors of our house are open for everyone who thirsts for knowledge. In well equipped study rooms for the history of the CPSU, political economy and philosophy and a reference data center, propagandists and students always will find the literature and reference data they need and will receive qualified advice. For this reason, our study rooms are seldom empty. Propagandists from rayons often

assemble here for conferences and seminars, and individual work is conducted with leaders of political and economic training. At the same time, special attention is devoted to young propagandists who do not have sufficient experience."

Practical and specific assistance has contributed to improvement in the organization of political training at the Khorog PMK-148 [field meat-processing plant], at the city's domestic services combine, at the "Shugnan" sovkhos in Shugnanskiy Rayon, and at a number of other places.

Popularization and elucidation of the materials and documents of the 26th CPSU Congress now are at the center of attention in the oblast's ideological aktiv, including workers of the House of Political Education. We have a large illustrated exhibit and a number of thematic stands devoted to them.

Meetings with delegates to the congress—A. Babayev, first secretary of the Gorno-Badakhshanskiy obkom of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, and O. Mazambekova, chairman of the Virskiy kishlak Soviet of Shugnanskiy Rayon—have aroused considerable interest among workers of the ideological front. The meetings with responsible officials of the party obkom and oblispolkom have contributed to reinforcement of the links of propaganda with practice, with the solution of specific tasks facing oblast workers in the current five-year plan. We also will have such meetings in the future.

Workers of the House of Political Education are devoting serious attention to providing propagandists with systematic plans for the dissemination and generalization of the work experience of the best of them. This year we studied the experience of four oblast propagandists, including M. Gavarov, the head of the elementary economic school at the "50th Anniversary of Soviet Pamir" Sovkhoz.

Holding a propagandists day is becoming a tradition. On this day (Thursday) every week, a group of propagandists, usually not very large, is invited to the House of Political Education and they, with the assistance of advisers, prepare to conduct the next classes.

The deputy secretaries of primary party organizations, who are in charge of ideological work in their own collectives, also are our frequent guests. There is something for them to learn here. Special posters familiarize them with the practice of planning ideological and educational work, in particular party and economic studies, and the forms and methods of oral political agitation, and advisers will provide answers to the questions concerning party leaders.

The technical facilities of the House of Political Education are widely used by workers. Speeches by the best lecturers, propagandists and advanced workers are recorded on magnetic tape.

These days the collective of the House of Political Education is preparing to conduct an oblast rally of propagandists and regional seminars of propagandists at which results of the school year in the system of political and economic training will be summed up and tasks for the new school year will be discussed. Taking into account the experience accumulated and the wishes of the propagandists, their studies during the summer period are being planned.

REGIONAL

TAJIKS CITE COMMUNICATIONS DEFICIENCIES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Jun 81 p 3

[Report by correspondent S. Smirnov: "No Connection"]

[Text] "Yavan is turning from a small village to a modern city before our eyes. More than 15,000 people now are living in the rayon center. With each day the problem of creating modern conditions for work and everyday life for the residents becomes more and more acute. In particular, Yavan needs dependable telephone and postal communications. But there aren't any yet. The communications center which is in operation is working very badly, and construction of a new one has been prolonged for many years..."

(This is from a letter to the editorial staff from Yavan resident D. Kholnazarov.)

The vicissitudes of interurban telephone service are graphically demonstrated in one popular song. Despairing of getting in touch with a needed subscriber by telephone, the composer calls the telephone operator "madonna" and "angel." The power of communications engineers over mere mortals is limitless, indeed!

The residents of Yavan have been experiencing something like this for several years. True, a telephone in the home is not such a widespread phenomenon in the rayon center. But after all, one can go to the communications center and reserve a conversation with a needed subscriber. One can, but where! You will not only not suddenly reach other cities in the republic or beyond its borders, but even the electrochemical plant in the neighborhood.

Not just telephone communications are unreliable in Yavan, unfortunately. They have become accustomed to receiving letters and newspapers a day or two late here, and telegrams often are delivered to addressees after they have lost any possible value. Let us listen to what the administration of the communications center says about this, however.

"Such incidents happen in our work," admits O. L. Gerasimov, deputy chief of the communications center. And here he counters with the question: "But tell me, can one really work normally under such conditions?"

Nowhere are conditions worse, either. The Yavan communications center is comprised of a broken-down nomad tent [rasvalyukha-kibitka] enclosed on three sides by a fence. The entire postal facility and the telephone and telegraph station are gathered in cramped accommodations right here. It is always crowded near the postal section; its processing capacity is too small. It's no wonder that the work of the telephone operators does not suit clients, either. The only manually-operated switchboard in the republic has been set up here—and this is in our time! This is why one most often hears an irritated "No connection!" to all questions.

It would be reasonable to ask: where have they been looking until now at the republic's Ministry of Communications? After all, they know here that Yavan is not just a rayon center, but one of our most important construction projects, too. The lack of reliable communications here results in significant material and morale losses.

"We are aware of the difficult situation at the communications center in Yavan," says P. Lutovinov, chief of the ministry's postal administration. "All complaints are carefully checked by workers of the Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast Communications Administration. Measures are taken in each case. Unfortunately, little is being changed."

One can draw the conclusion from the conversation with Lutovinov, as well as with F. G. Lobko, chief of the interurban telephone division, that the Ministry of Communications has been very well informed of the poor work of an enterprise in their jurisdiction. However, its specialists cannot radically change anything. They can just replace one supervisor with another: in recent years six persons have managed to sit in the chair of the chief of the Yavan communications center.

Is there any solution at all to the situation which has created? And isn't it odd that everyone assigned knows about the problem, has studied it sufficiently, but has not found ways to resolve it yet. True, there is one consolation...

And here we come to the second part of the question asked in D. Kholnazarov's letter. Residents of Yavan, after giving up hope for improvement in the operation of the existing communications center, looked to the construction workers: perhaps they will help. The Ministry of Communications also did exactly the same thing. Now all hopes are being pinned on a speedup in the construction of a new communications center. It will not be superfluous to recall that the Ministry of Communications has been the actual customer for this project since the very beginning.

The plan for the new communications center is simply a feast for the eyes. A spacious, multistory building in which more than 10 facilities like the existing antediluvian center would be accommodated. Equipment for an ATS [automatic telephone exchange] for 2,000 numbers will be established here, with the prospect

for expansion. Maximum convenience has been provided for personnel and visitors. In a word, it is not a communications center, but a dream.

And what do we see now? An unfinished building of gray blocks with imposing dimensions stands out on the outskirts of the microrayon. Cracked walls, plaster falling off, a path overgrown with weeds. The spectacle of a typical "unfinished job" ["nezavershenka"].

"The project has been under construction since 1971," says V. G. Kirov, chief of the UKS Administration of Capital Construction of the Yavan Electrochemical Plant. "During that time a little more than 1 million rubles out of the more than 2 million rubles in capital investment have been assimilated. Nowadays there is practically no construction under way, although the SU-33 construction administration of the Tadzhikkhimstroy Trust should carry out 60,000 rubles worth of construction and installation work."

It is not difficult to figure out that construction of the project will be extended for many more years at such a pace. And the equipment for the future communications center is waiting for its hour at the customer's warehouse at this time. Construction operations were supposed to have been completed and the project turned over to assemblers as far back as April. However, in order to bring it up to completion, construction workers must again proceed carefully from the foundation to the roof to repair a building which has not even been used.

Who is to blame for this? The construction workers? Undoubtedly. For years the communications center was under construction by a weakly organized labor force. Many parts of the building were changed several times. But it is impossible to shift all the blame to them alone. The customers—the Ministry of Communications and the administration of the electrochemical plant—did their bit to extend the periods for construction of the vitally important project, too. Much time was spent to ascertain just who will finance the project. Ultimately, the plant assumed this role, though until now they have been convinced in the UKS that the Ministry of Communications withdrew from participation in the construction.

Finally, the customer could have simply forced the construction workers to work, using levers at his disposal. However, beginning in 1971 the construction workers were allotted large sums of capital investment every year, half of which they haven't even assimilated. The customer saw this, but did nothing.

After this material had been written, I decided to inquire if any substantial changes had taken place at the construction project. I telephoned Yavan. "No connection," the telephone operator answered impassively.

8936
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REGIONAL

TBILISI PROSECUTOR FIRED FOR WEAK LAW ENFORCEMENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Article (GruzINFORM): "Penalized for Bureaucratism"]

[Text] Unsatisfactory—this is how the board of the Georgian procuracy evaluated the work of the procuracy of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon in Tbilisi after the results of an inspection of this organ's compliance with the demands of Article 29 of the "Act on the USSR Procuracy" were discussed in detail at the last meeting of the board. These are demands pertaining to the enforcement of laws and the receipt, registration and investigation of crime reports and statements.

The information submitted by the board was filled with distressing examples from the practices of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs. Crimes had been concealed, including auto theft, burglary and malicious vandalism. In other words, the legal interests of citizens had not been protected and the guilty had not been punished.

Impunity naturally gives rise to new crimes. In Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon the current situation is a difficult one and the crime rate is quite high.

"What was the procuracy doing?"—the indignation of board members was understandable. In accordance with our constitution, the Act on the USSR Procuracy obligates prosecutors to supervise the precise and uniform observance of laws by state organs, public organizations, enterprises, establishments and all citizens. Investigative bodies are no exception to this rule. In this case some unscrupulous members of the police force took advantage of the rayon procuracy's lack of control. Instead of staying "hot on the heels" of offenders, this agency spent its time filling out bureaucratic forms and shelving cases, using specious excuses to avoid the institution of criminal proceedings. The inspection showed that the agency personnel were not mercenary, but simply incompetent. Nevertheless, the law was flagrantly violated and justice was flouted. Now the republic procuracy has ordered that all old cases be taken out of the files and reactivated.

Prosecutor O. S. Shalikiani of Tbilisi's Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon was relieved of his duties for his bureaucratic, formal treatment of citizens' complaints and poor control over law enforcement. Other procuracy personnel were also penalized.

As GruzINFORM's correspondent was told in the Tbilisi gorispolkom internal affairs administration, severe penalties were also imposed on the guilty members of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon police force.

The results of the board meeting were summed up by Georgian SSR Procurator A. M. Barabadze.

Chief N. P. Sadzhaya of the CPGe Central Committee Administrative Organs Department attended the board meeting.

8588

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN BOOK ON NATIONALITY PROBLEM REPUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN TRANSLATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Review by Professor A. Iremadze, doctor of historical sciences and senior research associate at the Institute of Party History of the CPGe Central Committee, a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Russian revised edition of the Georgian book "Mezhnatsional'noye obshcheniye v razvitom sotsialisticheskom obshchestve (na primere Gruzinskoy SSR)" by Professor R. Grdzeliidze, doctor of historical sciences, Tbilisi, 1980, Tbilisi University Press]

[Text] "The unity of Soviet nationalities," L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is stronger today than ever before. Of course, this does not mean that all problems in the sphere of relations between nationalities have been solved. The progressive development of a large multinational state such as ours gives rise to many problems requiring the party's close attention.... Past experience has convinced us that the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics accelerates the process of their all-round convergence. We are witnessing the development and mutual enrichment of national cultures and the formation of the culture of the united Soviet people--a new social and international community."

In 1975 the Tbilisi University Press published a Georgian book by Professor R. Grdzeliidze, doctor of historical sciences--"Mezhnatsional'noye obshcheniye v razvitom sotsialisticheskom obshchestve (na primere Gruzinskoy SSR)" [Interethnic Communication in the Developed Socialist Society (As Exemplified by the Georgian SSR)]. This work, which sums up the author's many years of research in the area of interethnic relations under the conditions of developed socialism, was awarded the Tbilisi University annual prize for the best historical-sociological study in 1977.

Now we meet the author's scientific work again. The Tbilisi University Press has published a Russian edition of this book, thoroughly revised in line with the results of new research conducted by the author (Professor D. Chkhikvishvili, corresponding member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, is the editor).

The subject of Professor Grdzeliidze's scientific study is the economic and socio-political basis for the intensive reinforcement of interethnic communication under the present conditions of communist construction. After analyzing vast quantities of sociological research findings, the author correctly concludes that "the further development of socialist democracy, the investment of union and autonomous republics with more extensive powers, the reinforcement of the social homogeneity of socialist nationalities and ethnic groups and the internationalization of the political

organization of the developed socialist society are promoting deeper and broader interethnic communication and are increasing the sociopolitical strength of the entire Soviet population and all of the nationalities and ethnic groups making it up."

The third chapter of the book--"The Role of Interethnic Communication in the Development of the General Communist Features of Culture and Daily Life"--is one of the main sections of the study. Here the author elucidates problems in interethnic communication, the reinforcement of Soviet socialist culture, which is national in form and international in essence, and the development of the general communist features of daily life.

In the socialist society all languages develop equally and enrich one another. The author of this work underscores the party policy statement that the free development of the languages of Soviet peoples is guaranteed in our country, that each citizen of the USSR is completely free to speak any language, teach his children any language and educate them in any language, and that no language will have any exclusive privileges or limitations and no one will be forced to use any particular language.

The author quite correctly points out, however, that the equality of languages does not mean that their societal functions are identical. Of all the languages of the USSR, the Russian language, of course, performs the broadest and most diverse societal functions. "With the aid of the Russian language, the peoples of our country are engaging in economic and political cooperation and are learning about the cultural achievements of fraternal peoples and world culture. It was precisely for these reasons that the Russian language became the language of interethnic communication and cooperation by all peoples of the USSR," the author writes. He also stresses, however, that the widespread use of the Russian language as the language of interethnic communication in the developed socialist society has been accompanied by intense processes of consolidation and comprehensive development in national languages. This is completely natural and is a result of the development of national awareness and the new culture that is national in form and socialist in content.

After analyzing the linguistic life of the peoples of the USSR, Professor R. Grdzeliidze concludes that "the development of interethnic communication and the formation of the new historic human community--the Soviet people--are bringing about profound changes in the linguistic life of peoples of the USSR.... The structural and functional development of national languages and the performance of broader societal functions by the language of interethnic communication constitute an objective trend in the linguistic development of the peoples of the USSR under the conditions of mature socialism."

Research into the sociopsychological aspects of interethnic communication is of considerable importance in the formation of communist social relations and the inculcation of workers with the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. After a scientific analysis of concrete sociological research data, the author concludes that positive attitudes and a positive outlook are characteristic of the absolute majority of working people in the process of interethnic relations and the development of a national consciousness and a sense of general national pride.

Despite some debatable points, vague statements and repetitions and the overabundance of tables and numerical data, Professor Grdzeliidze's book as a whole will no doubt make an important contribution to historical and sociological literature.

REGIONAL

SMALL ORGANIZATIONS WEAK IN PARTY WORK

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by P. Panfilov, inspector, CC CP Estonia : "Its Own Character, Its Own Concerns: Reflections on Problems of the Small Organizations"]

[Text] Let us consider these figures. In Tallinn alone, the number of small party organizations comprises 45 percent of the total number of organizations. Almost 11 percent of all the city's communists are registered with them.

"It is possible to direct these organizations, to assist them in determining a sequence of concrete, practical actions only when you know the specific character of each organization. This requires increased attention on the part of party gorkoms and raykoms; it demands a differentiated approach to them." In this manner the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia defined the tasks of providing direction for the small organizations.

Here are typical examples. There are 13 party members registered in party organizations of the Tallinn trade cooperative--six in ERUCS [Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] computer center party organizations. These are the so-called small party organizations--less than 15 communist party members registered, and no party bureau. An examination of their work conducted in the spring showed that they don't very well keep track here with regard to execution of decisions made at party meetings, nor do they inform communists as to how implementation is progressing. There are lapses in work planning. In addition, they think it is entirely unnecessary to form people's monitoring teams at the computer center. This organization does not follow the practice of hearing out what communists have to say at party meetings with respect to their carrying out CPSU statute requirements.

It is unfortunate that these and other instances of neglect in organizational, political and ideological work are typical to one degree or another of many small party organizations.

The greatest number of these party organizations in Tallinn are operating at industrial enterprises, educational institutions and establishments. But the correlation is not the same in every rayon. In Leninskiy Rayon, for example, there aren't any

at all in the transport industry, but a good many in the educational institutions and hospitals. This alone makes it incumbent on each rayon party committee to approach its dealings with them in its own way.

Analysis has shown that the joint training conducted in party gorkoms and raykoms for all secretaries of primary party organizations is not completely proving its value. After all, here you have the same material being distributed to a discharged party committee secretary of a major enterprise, and simultaneously to the party organization secretary of, let's say, a grade school or a small establishment. There is no question but that all secretaries should know the problems of the city or rayon party organization, and should have enough information on various aspects of the social and economic development of the city or rayon to be able to come to know the basic particulars of conducting party organizational and ideological work.

But it is no less important, especially for the secretary of an organization that is small in number, to hear out concrete advice as well with respect to planning his work, conducting one party meeting or another, organizing political training, or dealing with matters of party direction of public organizations. Then too, questions of a collective's work in achieving target quotas and fulfilling socialist obligations, and matters of everyday social problems frequently require special discussion meetings in the party raykom, where one's proposals can be aired and support received. Such meetings are mentioned approvingly in the Leninskiy party raykom by, for example, L. Pal'miste, party organization secretary of the Pribaltiyskiy branch of the bureau for introduction of new labor techniques TsNIPI ASS [expansion unknown] and Yu. Reyner, deputy secretary of the party organization of the ESSR composers' union. They share the same opinion--that such meetings with secretaries, with gorkom and raykom branch managers should become systematic in the work of every party raykom and gorkom.

However, not by talk alone... This is no more than a beginning, a "fire for adjustment," so to speak--the studying of the specific nature of one organization or another, the determination of those matters that require a solution. Hearing out an account of the various aspects of small organizations' work at the bureau level of party raykoms and gorkoms will promote a deeper study of the diverse facets of their activity and facilitate the rendering of concrete assistance. It must be stated that at present party raykoms are quite reluctant to include such questions in their own agenda. Their efforts favor the large party organizations. So it turns out that the bureau members become acquainted with the small organizations only when certain EE's [extraordinary event] arise in their regard--a breakdown in planned quota fulfillment, an accident, etc. Not once in the past three years has this Leninskiy Rayon taken up a comprehensive discussion of the work of a single small organization.

Envoys of small organizations are seldom offered the opportunity to speak at plenums or seminars, at meetings of the active membership, and they are poorly represented in the community bodies of gorkoms and raykoms. They have something to say, but are not offered the opportunity to say it. Certainly they may themselves request the floor, but this would be somewhat awkward--especially since representatives of the strong organizations, as a rule, are more "eloquent" here. They have the weightier problems and their achievements are more significant. Yet consider a recent plenum of the Oktyabr'skiy raykom, where V. Luk'yanenko, a worker at the Mecha-

nization Administration of the ESSR Ministry for Housing and Communal Services took the floor and presented a number of worrisome problems for communists of the small organizations. Why do party raykom personnel seldom visit their organizations? Why are there few lectures given on ways to correct deficiencies in organizing political and economic training, etc.? One would think that such critical observations are weighty indeed, and after a thorough study, concrete measures would be taken with respect to them.

It is obvious that if raykom and gorkom personnel were to spend more time with the small organizations and try to get a more thorough understanding of their concerns, many problems could be solved through the regular order of business. But even here we see signs of that same "sickness"--secretaries and branch managers of party committees show a preference for the large organizations, and the smaller ones are farmed out to instructors. And this has its nuances.

The instructor staff is so allocated that small organizations are assigned to a single instructor in significantly greater numbers than the large organizations. In this regard you hear the reservation: "They're small--therefore they don't have as many matters to be concerned with." In practice, however, things often turn out just the opposite--you find there are more unresolved problems in the small organizations. Special attention should be devoted here to visits to the collectives by the leaders of party, soviet and Komsomol bodies of the rayon and city. "Political days," days wholly devoted to political activity, have won popularity lately with the Estonian population. It is altogether necessary to set up such events within the small working collectives.

Here an interesting format should be discussed--where personnel of several small collectives assemble at a meeting. For example, this is how the "political days" are spent by the Material and Technical Supply Administration "Estkolkhozstroy," [Estonian kolkhoz construction], the design institute "Estkolkhozproyekt," [Estonian kolkhoz planning], the Tallinn secondary school and conservatory for musical education. It is necessary, of course, that a "political day" consists not of a lecture read by a speaker of the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society. In fact, a meeting with a party or managerial leader is at times the only opportunity to visit with any leader, to talk over problems with him and receive a qualified, authoritative response.

Open party assemblies play a special role with regard to the small organizations. They help to enlist people's efforts in accomplishing industrial tasks, and aid in creating a businesslike and creative environment in the collective, a healthy moral and political climate--the correct orientation for all members of the working collective. This in turn contributes towards a strengthening of the party's influence over all aspects of its activity.

Cabinets of party organizational work at gorkom and raykom level must take upon themselves the basic share of organizing the work of the small organizations. They have been operational for quite some time in Tallinn raykoms, and have been rather successful in a variety of areas. A large circle of the well-trained, active party membership has formed around them. The time has now come to allocate part of their activity to working with the small organizations, as the Leninskiy party raykom has recently done.

Work differentiation that takes into account the peculiarities of the small organizations is also necessary for cabinets of party education at gorkom and raykom level, and the systematic advisory bodies that function under their direction. It is important not to simply increase supervision over the organization of political and economic education, but to render concrete assistance primarily. In what way? In the selection of the propagandist, or in his training at a Marxism-Leninism university under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, in enlisting the services of trained comrades from other organizations in this effort, in providing visual aids and technical equipment, and much more.

Still another problem should be touched upon. If one studies the activity of small party organizations of the general-education schools, he can see in perspective the necessity to expand ties between the schools and enterprises at the leadership levels. There are issues to be found in the party organizations of both school and plant which must be discussed at a joint party assembly, where a joint measure must be taken. An exchange of propagandists and speakers, joint final sessions for the political education system--all of these will aid in improving the organizational, political and ideological work of both collectives. This cannot help but have an effect on improving the education of the students as well.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia attaches a great deal of significance to improving the work of the small party organizations. The CC CP Estonia Secretariat recently discussed the work of the Leninskiy party raykom in directing these organizations, and adopted an appropriate resolution. Once again, the Central Committee's Accountability Report were stressed: "We cannot approach these organizations with a single measure, make the same recommendations for all of them. Each organization has something distinctive, its own character, its own difficulties and concerns. We cannot fail to take this into account in dealing with them." It is recommended that every party gorkom and raykom make a thorough and comprehensive analysis of its work with small party organizations and that it take the necessary measures in each specific instance to improve such work.

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REGIONAL

FAITH HEALER, BAPTIST SOCIETY CRITICIZED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Jul 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Ye. Rostikov: "The Healer"]

[Text] On the day "Harboring a Grudge" appeared (an article relating the hostile activity of western emissaries in Estoni .) the telephone rang in the editorial office of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA. "Did you know that the Finnish miracle-healers Niylo Yuli-Vayno and Osmo Khaavisto have followers?" the reader said. "One of them is Aleksandr Popov—he lives in Tartu, 15 Kraavi Street."

I knew a lot about this man already. I had read official reports on his "activity" that came from various cities and republics in our country, and I had seen him in Oleviste, where I watched him take part in a mass "healing" of sick people. But I had never succeeded in having a conversation with Aleksandr Stepanovich. The latest attempt I made to meet with him was in February. After waiting an hour past the appointed time in the Tartu gorispolkom, I decided to go to Popov's house.

He had a very nice two-story home with a neat kitchen-garden and flower garden. A young woman dressed in western jeans and a sweater answered the door—Popov's daughter, Taymi.

"Have you come from Riga?" she asked. I said I had arrived from Tallinn and explained why I was here. "But my father left for Vyruskiy Rayon to attend the funeral of a neighbor's relative. He's been gone for three days."

Yes, it was extremely difficult to find Popov at home. He was always off on trips. And that's a difficult thing too—being on the road. Especially for a man who had retired on pension for reasons of health.

I decided to wait until Popov got back. Taymi and I went into the house. The rooms (seven of them) were comfortable and orderly. The furniture wasn't all that stylish but it was sturdy. There were pictures on the wall, and a shelf of books among which protruded an ancient bible folio "we got at a second-hand book store." There were fabric runners on the floor, a radio in the corner. Everything in the home gave the aura of being comfortable and respectable. Taymi and I were conversing about her father. She referred to him with respect—"He loves us very much, always takes into account our opinions and our interests." And, apparently, Popov does merit respect, having the trust and liking of his children. But...

My thoughts suddenly went back to last September. I was on a train rushing south, and I remember the conversation I heard unexpectedly in the stuffiness and commotion of the reserved-seat car. A woman was talking about a miraculous healer who cured "with the holy spirit." He was now in Sukhumi, and she was taking a sick person to see him--a very sick child already, by all outward appearances, who required peace and quiet and some fresh air at the very least, and not such an extremely uncomfortable trip as this. I then inquired as to the name of this healer. "Popov," the woman replied. It turned out this was the very same Popov whose house I was now in.

How do you combine love and respect for your own children with the torment of an unfortunate child and his mother who are rushing all the way across the country, trusting in Popov, "the miraculous healer," out of despair?!

There was no sign of Popov returning home, so I struck up a conversation with Taymi, wanting to know if she believed in the miracles her father was supposed to be working. "Yes, in principle," she replied. "With my own eyes I saw how my father cured a cripple. They brought him in on a stretcher, and after 30 or 40 minutes my father had him back up on his feet. The man then left for home, walking on his own two feet." Miracles such as this can make an impression on anybody--all the more so when it happens in front of your very own eyes. I continued to inquire along this line. Who was this person? Was he in fact a sick man, or was he a charlatan who decided to play a trick on her father? Or perhaps they were both in this thing together, to put one over on gullible people? What was the man's name? Where does he live?

No matter whom I spoke with later about people who had been cured, no one was able to give a name or address of any such fortunate person. "We heard, supposedly, that...We think we saw...but..." It was also a waste of time to inquire about this in Oleviste, where the group "Efata" had set out on display in a prominent place a large number of crutches. Their owners, having visited this temple, allegedly departed on their own two feet. Nor did Taymi know anything about the person who was "cured," or about what happened to him afterwards.

It came out in the conversation that Taymi does not consider herself a believer. "I got married recently. My husband and I have an ordinary lifestyle--we go to movies, theater, concerts. There's alcohol on our table during the holidays," she remarked. "Sometimes I go to church--no, not in the local Baptist community 'Saalem.' She has her reasons for this. (They do not acknowledge her father here.--Ye. R.). But she's gone several times in Oleviste and in Tallinn. "I just love it when the 'Efata' group is there. You know--it's just simply musical." (!!!)

Popov's wife soon arrived home. She had been forewarned by her daughter that there was a reporter in the house, and so was on her guard when she walked in. Complaining about her bad back that "gives me no rest," as well as hypertension and her heart, she reluctantly entered into conversation. "Yes, my husband and I are members of the Tartu Baptist Community on Vyrü Street. Why doesn't he have the confidence of the members of his own community? They simply don't understand him. They don't listen to him," the woman explained. I related to her my conversation with members of that community, their being offended by the fact that Popov, a deacon in a Finnish brotherhood, paid so little attention to the work of his own community due to his constant travels, and when he was there he would preach heresy.

The believers were seriously upset that Popov was constantly breaching church discipline. Hearing this, Popov's wife retorted angrily: "They might better take a look at themselves!" But I was interested only in Popov himself at the moment. "When did he acquire this ability to effect miracle cures?" I asked. "About three or four years ago," came the reply. At the exact moment that Finnish preachers (extreme Pentacostalists) began spreading the word about healing "by the holy spirit" in especially wide circles (Baptists and their following use the term "the falling impulse"--Ye. R.). Finnish television was forced to prepare a series of broadcasts in which Finnish doctors, themselves believers, criticized and exposed this "impulse." They noted that such preachers--notably Niilo Yuli-Vayno himself--have been using long-ago discovered elements of hypnosis in their sessions, and that this activity "lacks any connection with belief in God."

"My husband and I generally don't watch television," snapped Khel'mi Adamovna. But later it became clear that she and her husband watched something quite different. When in Tallinn the retinue of Niilo Yuli-Vayno was going on tour, the Popov's were in Oleviste, participating in their "sessions." There they grew to understand the fundamentals of "miracle-curing," so as to be able to set themselves up in their own practice. Because not only do patients pay the fare for their "healer," they also render him certain amounts for the "miracles." In other words, Popov works (earns a salary). And already the prosperous "healer" has "pupils." One of them is a young elevator operator, the son of a Presbyterian member of the Tartu Baptist community "Kolgata." Hearing this, Popov's wife was indignant: "My husband is poorly educated. How can he have pupils if all he's got is a primary education?"

Popov makes up for his lack of education by a great deal of life experience, cunning and dexterity. With a little knowledge of the elements of hypnosis, he can in fact, under certain conditions (when the sick person is in a state of religious ecstasy) thrust him to the ground.

"You can't say a person is guilty because he falls," Khel'mi Adamovna says.

And I would have to agree with her there. But the person who brings about the falling is guilty. And I cannot be satisfied with Mrs. Popov's explanation that "the holy spirit will touch a person, and then he'll fall flat on his back."

"This 'holy spirit'--is it the will of your husband?"

"That's possible," she agrees reluctantly. "In order for a person to become well again, the evil spirit has to be chased away from his soul. And that's my husband's business..."

I asked Khel'mi Adamovna if she couldn't perhaps give me the name of a specific individual from whom her husband had chased an evil spirit. It turns out I didn't have far to go. "The Finns cured me," she exclaimed. Then the miracle-healer's wife told me a long story about how she caught a chill, and how her leg was in pain. She was able to move only with difficulty. Nonetheless, she went to a gathering, prayed, looked into the eyes of a Finnish preacher who placed three fingers on her forehead... "And suddenly it was as if an electric current passed through me. I fell on my back and was cured immediately."

"Did someone support you?"

"No," the woman replied. "The holy spirit picked me up easily, and gently let go of me."

"Well, just now you were complaining about your back, and about heart and hypertension problems. Why don't you go see a "healer?" I inquired of Mrs. Popov. It was entirely apparent that this was not a pleasant question to ask the woman: the talk about her sicknesses was idle chatter. But she found an answer this time as well: "My husband does not heal--it is God who heals. And I cannot get cured because I cannot entrust myself completely to my husband. Healing is something that happens quite infrequently."

No matter how she would like to appear in front of a newspaper reporter, Khel'mi Adamovna is not that naive. She knows where sick people are cured and who cures them--she herself works at the Tartu stomatological clinic. (Isn't that why Popov achieves success when the problem has to do with teeth?) And if a person does not become cured, then he himself is to blame since "he could not believe." And that is why Khel'mi Adamovna, with all her sicknesses, prefers at the moment to see not her husband, nor the Finnish preachers, but rather a doctor. No one will blame her for this. But why "bear witness" in front of people as to having been healed when in actuality no such healing took place?

There have been other incidents--events in various religious communities of the country where Popov spread the propaganda of the extreme Pentacostalists in the form of the so-called "falling impulse." He arranged sessions of "miracle-healing" at secretive little gatherings. After last year's tour in Sukhumi, where Popov and his wife were too busy to relax at the seashore and had to rush about over the steep roads of the Caucasus from one family and religious community to another, he promised to put an end to his unlawful activity that threatened people's lives. But on the very next day after making such a promise, he sets out on a "business trip" to Latvia.

He was warned in January (and who knows how many times before) that he is responsible before the law for such violations. Popov made this declaration to the secretary of the city's executive committee: "If the laws of the world do not coincide with the laws of religion, then they are bad laws, and I will continue from here on out to violate them."

No, Aleksandr Stepanovich, nobody will allow you to make a mockery of people, to take advantage of their trustfulness and their weakness. Because it's not only the charlatans that you heal without any formality at these little gatherings. But you are attracting truly sick people, children with mental illness who go there in the hopes of being "healed." They are incapable of understanding that you are playing games with them, people who are in need of serious, long-term treatment. Sometimes they are people who need urgent medical attention. Can it possibly be considered normal to hold a demonstration of sick people in a house of prayer if only here in Oleviste? Your battle with the "devil," Aleksandr Stepanovich, is nothing but inappropriate jokes at people's expense. The law is the same for all of us, and it is obligatory for all of us. Whether you like it or not, you must obey the law.

I spent several hours in the Popov home. Popov did not return, and everything seemed to indicate that he would not. Sitting in a comfortable room filled with light and fresh air, it was difficult for me to believe that somewhere, right this moment, Aleksandr Stepanovich was conducting one of his "miracle-healing" sessions, and people enveloped in psychosis were falling on the ground and, as eyewitnesses have related, lying about in their own excrement. This happened on the island Khiyumaa.

Popov was still continuing to chase out "the evil spirit."

There is something for us to think about here—who is attending these sessions? What people are taking their own children and sick people there? And there is something for certain responsible individuals and organizations to think about. The doctors and committees of the MCDD [medical commission for determination of disability] for example, might reflect on this fact—just over the past three years, the overall mileage logged by the "healer" in summer and winter, day and night excursions amounts to more than 130,000 kilometers. But the commission has issued documents which show that Popov is an invalid second-class, and as such receives a pension of 110 rubles, 18 kopecks.

Doesn't all this keep the director of the Tartu regional communications office from establishing order in his own official activity? Where did Popov suddenly get a telephone—that's not listed in any of the directories yet is well known to all of his clients?

Without a doubt, there is also something to think about for the Tartu Baptist community "Kolgata," where Popov headed recently with definite prospects for the future.

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REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN FILMS ATTACK EMIGRE NATIONALIST GROUPS

Kiev LITERATURNIA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 26 May 81 p 4

[Article by Klym Dmytruk, laureate of the Prize imeni Yaroslav Galan]

[Text] The growth of successes of socialism and all the progressive forces in the world is accompanied by growth of the ideological struggle. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in the Accountability Report of the CPSU CC at the 26th Party Congress, now the West "is setting in motion an entire system of measures designed to undermine the socialist world and wash it away."

The imperialistic centers of ideological diversion are striving to do everything possible to blacken the socialist order, falsify the policy and goals of the communist parties and misrepresent the teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

In dirty ideological diversions and hostile propagandist campaigns against our country the special services of the United States and other countries of NATO, along with various traitors and renegades, are making use of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists as well, those surviving SS men, police and bandits who have taken refuge in the backyards of the West.

All the bourgeois nationalist propaganda directs its venomous arrows toward undermining the principles of the spiritual life of the Soviet people, the ideological disintegration of the younger generation and the profound deformation and distortion of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the sphere of culture. Ukrainian Soviet cinematography does not take this into consideration. The eminent successes of our motion pictures, which V. I. Lenin considered the most important of all the arts, evoke the insane fury of yellow-and-blue [the Ukrainian national colors] writers.

Five motion-picture studios are now in production in the Ukraine and issue tens of artistic and hundreds of documentary and popular scientific films and chronicles. The best works of Ukrainian film-makers in the last Five-Year Plan alone received 60 awards at international, union and republic festivals and received a USSR State Prize and UkSSR State Prizes imeni T. G. Shevchenko. It is gratifying that the best films include the screening of talented prose and dramatic works of our literature which are being made into motion pictures by both eminent masters of the word and young writers.

Being unable to obscure the main realistic trend of Ukrainian Soviet film-making and its great contribution to the spiritual treasury of our nation, the nationalists concentrate their wicked aggressions primarily on films which reveal the anti-national features of members of movements of independence and other spiritual overseers, the Uniates [Greek Catholics]. Let us recall only the foul speculations regarding the battle film "Ivanna", directed by Viktor Ivchenko on the basis of the scenario by Volodymyr Belyayev.

The Ounov remnants have attacked "Ivanna" with mad rage. There is no question that their attacks were hurled primarily at a film which presented not so simple facts regarding the shameful anti-national activity of the protector and overseer of the nationalistic foreigners of the Uniate church and boldly argued for revelation of the criminal affairs of such apologists of Uniatism as the metropolitan Andriy Sheptyts'kyi and today's primate of foreign Uniate remnants, the intriguer and provocateur Yosyf Slipyy.

As Volodymyr Belyayev stated recently in an article entitled "Around 'Ivanna'", published in the magazine PRAPOR [The Banner], even before the film was shown on a wide screen, at once after its first enormous reviews in Kiev and L'vov, the Ounov hacks abroad began their real attack on the film.

At once after its appearance on the screen the emigre higher criticism attacked the accusing, deeply humanistic film "Spokuta chuzhykh grikhiv" [The Repentance of Foreign Greeks], directed by Valeriy Pidpalyy on the basis of a scenario by Vasily Sychevs'kyi. That film, devoted to the extremely complex problem of the spiritual enlightenment of a people entangled by the Uniate tenets of hypocrisy and deception, has become like a bone in the throat of the foreign Uniate apologists. But the picture reveals profoundly the psychological drama of the leading hero, a graduate of a Uniate seminary and the Vatican's Gregorianum, Bohdan Chychur, who, being convinced of the anti-national posture of the Church "fathers", are finding in themselves the forces to tear themselves from the claws of religious fanaticism and join the ranks of fighters for the salvation of their nation.

The forms of the Communist Rusyn and other leading fighters of the western Ukrainian town and country, who are ready to give their lives for the success of their cause, personify conscience and honor, manliness and courage of the best sons and daughters of the nation. In the harsh struggle with the Hitlerists and other mercenary nationalists the communists are showing themselves to be models of real heroism and self-sacrifice, are boldly revealing misanthropy and fascism, whether it be with the cross or the swastika. And this itself frightens our class opponents.

Emigre propagandists have taken it upon themselves lately to "criticize" the new artistic film of the Odessa film studio, "Bahryani berehy" [The Purple Shores], directed by Yaroslav Lupiy on the basis of a scenario by his brother Olesyy Lupiy. The film was made before a memorable date—the 40th anniversary of the unification of the western Ukrainian lands into the Soviet Ukraine. In connection with the showing of the film, the Uniate-nationalist AMERIKA in its 8 July 1950 issue rebuked the authors of the film, accusing them of distortions of history and "new attacks" on Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism. Grossly distorting the historical past, the authors of the article strive in vain to disparage the old yearning of the working people of the western Ukraine for unification with their brothers in the east, to whitewash the nationalistic traitors and murderers.

But what evoked the continuous rage of the simple-minded jesters from Philadelphia?

It turns out that the very idea of the film is not to their taste, its political directivity, the dazzling and argued revelation by the authors of the film of the anti-national essence of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and the Uniate denomination, the terrible crimes of the Ounov murderers in relation to the leading workers and peasants who healed the wounds inflicted by war, raised the economy from ruin, built bridges...

Let us recall, briefly, the contents of that politically sharp, talented work. The events it deals with occurred in 1945-1946. Bridge-builder Vasyl' Danylyuk, an ex-captain, returns home. During the war his combat engineers made more than one crossing on large and small rivers. Soviet armies travelled over them to victory, to the happiness of peaceful days. And the lot of the hero formed was not an easy one. The fascists killed his wife, and his son Les'ko and his father were rescued with difficulty. Life makes its demands. Still more bridges must be constructed, over which new good fortune, new good in the world will pass. Therefore Danylyuk's father and son accepted a proposal to go over to the western Ukrainian lands to build a bridge there which will unite the river banks and the hearts of people.

Acting to prevent this were the chief of the nationalist bandits Shumyk, the Uniate priest Vitovs'kyy and other "warriors of the dark night", who spread death and punishment on the Zbruch shores, mocked peasants and terrorized and extorted the peaceful inhabitants. They not only tortured and killed the innocent, not only ruined the bridges of unity, but also tried to destroy the spirits of the people and sow the venom of hatred and fratricide.

It did not work! The peasants led by the communists engaged in a decisive struggle with the nationalist mercenaries to emerge on the broad highway of a new life. And as a symbol of friendship and unity, on the Zbruch stands a new city adorned with garlands of flowers. Hence it is clear that a film with such accusing directions, such a brilliant and optimistic epilogue, did not please those who had betrayed their native land and hidden in dark recesses of the West. But millions of our country who have seen and admired "The Purple Shores" believe the film. To the point, the scenario writer and the director were born and grew up in the L'vov area and, while still in their teens, saw how members of the independence movement terrorized the peaceful population, killed people who were building a new socialist life. The brothers, who came from a laboring peasant family, were able to study freely and be graduated from VUZs in Kiev, and now they are working fruitfully in the area of culture. For creative attainments, high-principled and talented reflection of Soviet reality they have been awarded honorary titles: Olesyy Lupiy is a laureate of the All-Union Literary Competition imeni M. Ostrovs'kyy, and Yaroslav Lupiy is a laureate of the Ukrainian Komsomol Prize imeni M. Ostrovs'kyy.

A marvellous example of party, emotionally saturated publicist work is the film "Vbyvtsya vidomy" [Famous Murderers] (Vladlen Kuznetsov, scenario writer; Levko Udovenko, director), in which on the basis of undeniable facts, the recollections of eye witnesses, it has been convincingly proven again and again that the anti-national activity of the nationalist "leaders" and led, of all their retinues, was always marked by betrayal of the interests of the working people, by national treason, and overflowed in bloody terror.

For over 10 years Ivan Kochan, laureate of the Prize imeni Yaroslav Galan, and director Anatoliy Fedoriv have been working fruitfully in the militant genre of accusative film documentaries. They have created the films "The Trojan Horse," "Vampires," "The Last Pages," "The Three Faces of Peter Menten," "Who Are You, Mister Klymchuk?", "Bitter Echo," the emotional, tense subject film "All Life Is a Battle," devoted to the unforgettable Yaroslav Galan, and others undeniably testify that Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism has been and remains a virulent instrument of fascism and reactionary imperialist forces, an instrument of terror, diversion and other subversive activity against the Soviet Union.

Characteristic of the pictures of I. Kochan, V. Kuznetsov and other Ukrainian Soviet documentary film makers is high party-mindedness, flaming internationalism, multifaceted, painstaking work on the gathering and analysis of historical events and facts, maximum expressiveness and demonstrated revelation of those who, having betrayed honor and conscience, continue to serve the enemies of the Soviet motherland.

And if the yellow-and-blue bastards and other anti-Soviets rage in impotent fury, what falsifications and slanders are they not capable of, what mutilations of the great truth about the beautiful present-day of the Soviet motherland, the gains of our multinational socialist culture. The true dazzling word, the convincing artistic image, the humanistic works of Soviet writers and film-makers have been and will be sharp weapons of our party in the struggle for triumph of the bright ideals of communism.

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REGIONAL

MUSLIMS IN BOLSHEVIK PARTY, VAISOVITE MOVEMENT DESCRIBED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 29 Apr 81) p 27

[Article by K. Davletshin, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Who Are the Vaisovi?"]

[Text] Please discuss the Vaisovite movement that occurred in Kazan' in the beginning of the century. I heard that they held the same views as the Bolsheviks, although they had religious slogans. K. Gizatullin, Ufa.

There have been many popular movements in history that took place under religious slogans, and often the national liberation struggle was enveloped in different religious forms. Knowing that the "feelings of the masses were fed by exclusively religious food," the ideologues of the progressive forces presented to the masses their own interests "in religious clothing" in the words of F. Engels. However, life has shown very convincingly many times that after playing a definite role in mobilizing the popular masses, religious slogans could not provide the key to solving social conflicts, led the movement to an impasse, and were only viable in that case where they went beyond the framework of religious ideas and the uprising masses switched from the struggle for "better" and "true" faith to the struggle for a better life and justice on earth.

Religious leaders were often traitors to the national interests. Take the Wahhabites, followers of the social and religious movement that developed in Nejd (Central Arabia) at the end of the 18th century. The movement obtained its name from Muhammed Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhabi. His followers fought for national independence of the country and liberation from the dominance of the imperialists. However, by the end of the 19th century, the Wahhabites had come into contact with the British and then American imperialists. With the help of their arms and money, they conquered West Arabia. The leaders of Wahhabism sold out the interests of the workers and opened the country's oil gates wide to the foreign monopolies.

These characteristic features of movements under religious slogans can also be noted in the movement of the Vaisovites that developed at the end of the 19th-beginning of the 20th centuries in Kazan' under the leadership of the Vaisov father and sons.

The father, Bagavi Vaisov, began his religious and political activity in the second half of the 19th century. He was a respected ishan and led a community that united several dozen murids. Bagavi proclaimed himself a follower and

champion of the ideas of the founder of a dervish order, Bagauddin Nakshbendi, a famous Sufi who lived in the 14th century. One of the statutes of this order that was created in Bukhara, was political protest against the existing structure. The teaching of Nakshbendi became popular in Southeast Asia, the Caucasus, Turkey and Egypt. This order was opposed to feudal lords who deprived the peasants by concentrating the best lands into their own hands.

Bagavi Vaisov developed the Sufi teaching under the conditions of tsarist Russia and found many followers. The Vaisovites believed the the Sufi teaching of poverty did not mean an actual lack of wealth, but a spiritual renunciation of it. They proclaimed that they would save the world which had strayed from the "true" path. They accused the Tatars of having nothing "truly Muslim": first of all, they had a Russian passport, secondly, they let their sons be soldiers, and thirdly, they obeyed government institutions. "As for us," proclaimed the Vaisovites, "we have our own passports, we do not become soldiers, and we do not pay taxes."²

To the question: "Who are you, what do you do, what is your faith, and are you a sect or a class?" they answered: "I am not a Tatar, nor peasant, nor dissenter, nor idolater, and we differ from the Tatars like the sky from the earth or like fire from water. We form among ourselves the old believer society of Muslims, the Vaisov regiment of god."³ Those who did not follow them were called "heathens." Some of the positions of the Vaisovites were common to the anarchist slogans. "When you come to a reception, do not take your hat off," they taught, "do not take your coat off, do not stand up, and do not acknowledge any laws or instructions."⁴

These positions of the Vaisov teaching were attractive to the people who had suffered a lot from the tsarist rule. They expressed their protest against the yoke of the Russian autocracy and its bureaucracy. The anarchistic "searches for freedom" were a reaction to the infringement of rights of the Muslims in tsarist Russia and the Islamic persecutions carried out by the authorities from time to time.

After February 1917, during the Provisional Government, the Vaisovites participated in the antimonarchy attacks, continuing to preach the "pure faith" and the "pure Koran." In this case they advanced such slogans of the national liberation struggle of the Tatar people that only the proletarian revolution could subsequently implement.

These slogans were presented, in particular, in the "Protest to Kerenskiy" that was published in the Bolshevik newspaper RABOCHIY on 10 August 1917. It stated: "1. We Vaisovites, god's warriors of the Volga Bulgar Muslims, loudly protest the war to victorious end and to complete defeat of the people. 2. We demand immediate peace without annexations and contributions. 3. We demand convocation of a conference made of representatives of all peoples plundered by the imperialists and capitalists to restore their legal rights on principles of self-determination. 4. We demand the liberation of the lands of Indostan, Africa, Asia, etc. that were seized by the imperialists of England, Italy, Germany, America and others."

After the death of the father, the sons Gaynan and Gazizzhan continued his work. During World War I, the brothers created "god's regiment," the "regiment of the Vaisovites" to oppose the tsar.

Soon after the victory of the Great October Revolution, Gaynan Vaisov published an article in the newspaper ZNAMYA REVOLYUTSII⁵ "The Importance of Socialism and What Will It Lead to?" (24 January 1918). He wrote that the revolution is developing according to the precepts of God's law, and further called for a courageous and steadfast battle and for creation of Soviet power locally. "If, brothers, you are against socialism, then at the same time you are against God."

The editorial staff of the newspaper ZNAMYA REVOLYUTSII added a note to this article in which it expressed its disagreement with the program of the Vaisovites since they, calling themselves socialists of religion, proclaimed the goal of their struggle to unite the Muslims and struggle for purity of faith.

Gaynan Vaisov was in prison during the years of tsarism and was exiled. In 1917, exposing the hypocrisy of the Muslim bourgeoisie, and fighting against the Provisional Government, the Vaisovites promoted further exacerbation of the revolutionary situation and expansion of the national liberation struggle of the Tatar and all other peoples of the Volga region. The researcher of the Vaisov movement, R. Valeyev notes that on the eve of the October Revolution it was in the general stream of the struggle against the bourgeois-landowner power. However, the ideology of this movement was reactionary, for its leaders called the masses to struggle for a return "to the better times of the Koran."⁶

The Tatar nationalists placed great hopes on the Muslim-religious ideology of the Vaisovites and counted on their help in uniting the national forces with the forces of counterrevolution to direct them against the worker-peasant state. However, Gaynan Vaisov refused to join them. In March 1918, during an attack on the meeting of workers in Kazan' he was killed by the Tatar socialist revolutionaries and Black Hundreders. The Kazan' Bolsheviks buried him with honors in a common grave. The newspaper ZNAMYA REVOLYUTSII published an obituary stressing his organizational capabilities and striving to struggle with tsarism which suppressed the Muslim people.

The fate of the Vaisovite movement once again stresses the Leninist conclusion that "an act of political protest under a religious cover is a phenomenon which is inherent to all people at a certain stage of their development."⁷ A lot here depends on the leader of the movement. After the death of the Vaisovs, their followers were in the camp of the enemies of the socialist revolution and led a counterrevolutionary struggle against the Soviet power under the same religious slogans.

FOOTNOTES

1. K, Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 21, p 314.
2. N. F. Katanov, "Novyye dannyye o musul'manskoy sekta vaisovtsev" [New Data on the Muslim Sect of Vaisovites], Kazan', 1909, p 11.
3. Ibid, p 10.
4. Ibid, p 11.

5. An organ of the "Muslim Socialist Committee" that was active in Kazan'.
6. R. K. Valeyev, "Revolyutsionnoye dvizheniye v Srednem Povolzh'ye (iyul' - oktyabr' 1917 goda)" [Revolutionary Movement in Central Volga Region (July - October 1917)], Kazan', 1972, p 145.
7. V. I. Lenin, "Poln, sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 4, p 228.

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